The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. IX. MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1876. NO. 15.

Lumber and Hardware.

LINDLEY & KEMP,

—DEALERS IN—

Agricultural Implements,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

HARDWARE,

IN FOARD & COMEGYS' WAREHOUSE,

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Heckendern, Wiley, Moore, Concave and Farmer's Friend PLOWS; Plow Castings, Grindstones, Pumps, Scales, Corn Shellers, Churns, Shovels, Forks, Spades, Hoes and Rakes.

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A complete stock of TOOLS and Supplies for Carpenters, Builders, Masons, Saddlers, Shoemakers and others, with many House-furnishing articles. We invite the public to call and examine our prices.

☞No trouble to show goods. [mar 18

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—AND—

HARDWARE.

G. E. HUKILL,

Successor to

J. B. FENIMORE & CO.,

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL.,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Lumber, Hardware, and General Building Material, Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, and Mouldings, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass and Putty, Bricks, Building Lime, Hair, Etc. Constantly on hand.

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(Ready-Mixed.)

"Blatchley's" Celebrated Cucumber Wood Pumps and everything in the building line.

Having made arrangements with large wholesale dealers, I shall be prepared to furnish large bills of Lumber for buildings, such as I may not have in stock, direct from wholesale dealers, thereby securing the lowest prices possible to be obtained.

Give me a call, and get my prices, before purchasing elsewhere. Feb 5-ly.

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Planing and Moulding Mills,

Sash, Door, Blind and Peach Basket Factory,

AND LUMBER YARD.

I would call attention to my large stock of white pine Hemlock Lumber always in stock. Also, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Shutters & Mouldings, which I will sell at city prices. Buying my lumber by the cargo, I am enabled to offer extraordinary inducements in prices. Inquiries by mail receive prompt attention. All kinds of mill work to order. Peach baskets a specialty in their season.

J. E. WORDEN,
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FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH,

Just received and for sale by

G. E. HUKILL

—SUCCESSOR TO—

J. B. FENIMORE & CO.,

FORKS, SHOVELS, SPADES AND RAKES, GRINDSTONES AND FARM BELLS,

Planing Saws and Knives, Chopping Axes and Broad Axes, Together with a full assortment of TOOLS of all kinds, and BUILDING AND HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE.

Prices to suit the times, as low as can be obtained in the city or elsewhere. mar4-1m

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STOVE AND TIN STORE

in Middletown.

Eliason & Benson,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

STOVES,

HEATERS, RANGES,

AND TIN WARE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We have in stock the most popular and best Parlor, Cook and Room Stove manufactured, among them may be found the Home Delight, Morning Light, Florentine, Tuscan, Bon Ton, Florence, Charm, Belle, Regulator. Centennial, Palace Cook, Golden Eagle, Eureka, Combination Cook, Wabash, Model Complete, Victor Cook, Pretty Range, Pet Range, and can furnish on short notice any other stove manufactured.

We invite special attention to the Regulator "Repotwing Top" for convenience. Surpasses anything in the stove line ever offered in this market.

Stoves repaired on the shortest notice.

Roofing and spouting a specialty.

We hope by giving our personal attention to business, and making moderate charges to receive a share of the public patronage.

Give us a call. ELIASON & BENSON,
Middletown, Del.

Middletown Directory.

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John A. Reynolds.

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FOREST PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. John Patton, D. D, Pastor. Divine service every Sunday at 10.30 a. m and 7.00 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m. Lecture on Wednesdays at 7.00 p. m. Sunday School in the Chapel at Armstrong's every Sunday at 2.30 p. m.

ST. ANNE'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—Rev. Wm. C. Butler, Rector. Service on Sundays at 10.30 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sunday School at 2.30 p.m. Services on Fridays at 3.30 p.m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL,—Rev. L. C. Matlack, D.D., Pastor. Service every Sunday at 10.00 a. m. and 7.00 p m. Sunday School at 9.30 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Prayer Meeting on Thursdays at 7.00 p. m.

COLORED METHODIST.—Rev N. Morris—Pastor. Service every other Sunday at 10.30 p. m.; 3 and 8 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 1 p. m.

MASONIC.

ADONIRAM CHAPTER No. 5, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall on the second and fourth Fridays of every month at 8 o'clock, p m.

UNION LODGE No. 5, A. F. A. M. Meets on the first and third Tuesdays of every month at 8 o'clock, p. m. Masonic Hall.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

DAMON LODGE, No. 12 Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Lodge room in the Town Hall.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

PEACH BLOSSOM GRANGE, No. 3. Meets every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. Grange Room in the Knights of Pythias Hall.

I. O. O. F.

GOOD SAMARITAN LODGE, No 9. Meets every Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clk. Lodge Room in Cochran Hall, No. 2, Cochran Square.

BUILDING AND LOAN.

MIDDLETOWN B. & L. ASSOCIATION.—Samuel Penington, Pres.; A. G. Cox, Secretary. Meets on the first Thursday of every month at 8 o'clock, p. m.

MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION OF MIDDLETOWN—Jas. H. Scowdrick, Pres.; A. G. Cox, Secretary. Meets on the third Tuesday of every month at 8 o'clock, p. m.

MIDDLETOWN LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

E. W. Lockwood, Pres.; J. T. Budd, Sec'y; Rooms in TRANSCRIPT Building. Reading-Room open every day until 10 o'clock, p m Library open on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 3 o'clock to 5 p m.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

PENINS. AGRICULTURAL AND POMOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Wm. R. Cochran, President and Chairman of Board of Managers; J. B. Clarkson, Secretary. Annual Meeting fourth Saturday in January. Next annual fair will be held on October 4th, 5th and 6th, 1876.

DIAMOND STATE BRASS BAND

Meets for practice every Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

POST OFFICE.

OFFICE HOURS.—Opens at 6 30 a m and closes at 8 p m every day except Sunday

Mails for the North close at 7.30 a m, and 2.45 p m.

Mail for the South closes at 10'15 a m.

Mails for Odessa close at 10.23 a m and 7.30 p m.

Mails for Warwick, Sassafras and Cecilton close at 10.23 a m.

DELAWARE RAILROAD.

Passenger trains going North leave at 7.46 a m and 3 01 p m.; going South at 10.33 a m and 7.55 p m. Freight trains with passenger car attached, going North, leave at 5.20 p m; going South, at 6.30 a m.

STAGE LINES.

Stage for Odessa, with U. S. Mail, leaves shortly after arrival of the 10.43 am and 7.55 p m mail trains.

Stages for Warwick, Sassafras and Cecilton leave shortly after arrival of the 10.43 a m train.

MIDDLETOWN

Clothing House.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR WINTER CLOTHING,

If You want them Cheap.

UNDER CLOTHING BELOW COST,

OVERCOATS BELOW COST.

Coats that we sold at $10 we are now selling at $8.

uits that we sold at $15 we are now selling at $12.

A large assortment of Hats and Caps on hand. You will find all of this at the New Clothing House.

feb 12-tf S. R. ESTES & CO.

FOR SALE.

A TOP BUGGY nearly new. Very cheap. As the subscriber is going West he wishes to dispose of it at an early date.

J. V. NAUDAIN,
Odessa, Del.

JOB PRINTING

Of Every Description

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Original Story.

Written for the Transcript.

MAUD BURLEIGH.

BY LILLIE BELL.

'Twas a dark, damp, misty day in the month of November. The wind blew in gusts, and made it all the more disagreeable to the traveler

Just as the hour of ten chimed from the little clock at the Southerland depot, the southern bound train came in sight.

In a few minutes; "Southerland," was shouted by every brakesman on the train; and amid the bustle and noise of a jostling throng, emerged a tall slight girl, with large brown eyes and hair of a darker hue. She was robed in a neat gray traveling dress, and held in one of her dainty gloved hands a small kid caba.

For a moment she stood looking around her, at the swaying mass of humanity that thronged the place.

"Some were met with words of welcome," while others, like herself, strangers; "No one to meet them, no one to greet them," no one to be glad at their coming.

Presently a colored man, of "Old Uncle Ned's" description, made his appearance at the door.

"Ho, for the Southerland House! Best house in the town. Ho for the best coach!"

Coach for the Southerland House!

"Can I attend to your baggage Miss?" he said, pausing before the young stranger

"Yes," she said, and giving him her checks, stepped into the coach, and was soon jolting over the muddy streets, amid unknown scenes to the Southerland House.

So far as the eye could see, nothing but stangers, and strange sights greeted her sight.

The coach was occupied by some half-dozen young persons, mostly women. In one corner was seated a bashful young man, who seemed to think his hands and feet were very much in his way. Opposite to the young lady, sat an elderly one, with bundles and boxes, enveloped in white covers piled up around her to such a height that you could just see a long poke bonnet, specks and green vail above them; while a blue cotton umbrella was standing at her side.

At her left, was seated a child eating candy. Its face, hands and dress be smeared with it.

Ever and anon, the old lady would gather her things closer around her; casting fugitive glances over her specks, and smile very sourly on the little thing maunching its candy.

On the opposite side was seated an old man; evidently the better half of the old woman with the poke bonnet and green vail.

There he sat, appearing as trivial as he was capable of doing. His feet were drawn back as far as possible under the seat, with folded hands, twirling one thumb over the other, and looking straight down his nose at nothing

Presently, he put out one foot; when the old lady with the poke bonnet and green vail, leaned forward as far as she could and said: "Obadiah, thee had better move thy foot a *little* farther back. Thee knows *some* one might fall over it." Instantly he drew back that member of the human body, when a sudden lurch of the coach made his hat tip back; the old lady again leaned forward and said in a nasal twang:

"Obediah, thee had better put thy hat on straight, thee knows it is thy best hat, and it *might* fall off and get mashed."

The Southerland House was soon reached; it was a very spacious building, being a resort to a part of the many that rushed out of the cities in the summer, to get a breath of the pure mountain air.

"Here we are!" shouted the porter, springing from his seat and letting the old fashioned steps down. Out tumbled the occupants, the old lady with the poke bonnet and green vail, bundles, boxes and all. As they were about to enter the house, the old lady said:—"Obadiah, thee had better take care of thy watch, see if thee has it yet? I am so greatly exercised about it"

That article was hung about his neck by a heavy double twine cord, and was looked after by the old lady, like every thing else around her, every few minutes. Turning 'round, she said to the young stranger: "Art thou going to stop here? Thee will find it a very pleasant place."

"Yes," was the reply, making her way up to the clerk with the old lady at her side.

"Thee will be kind enough to let me put down my name first?" said she, pulling at the young girls sleeve; adding as if to explain: "Thee knows, Obadiah, does not understand business, and I have to make all the ar-rangements."

Taking the pen, she wrote:

"Obediah Pyle, Rochester, New York."
"Prudence Pyle, " "

Then handing it back, she said:—"Thee had better put down thy name before some one comes."

"Thank you," came the low reply; taking the pen she wrote:

'Miss Maud Burleigh, near Lynn, Mass." Turning away she followed a waitress to her room.

After dinner, Maud made her appearance in the ladies' saloon, requesting of a waiter to see the clerk, who soon made his appearance.

"Can you direct me to the residence of Doctor Isaiah Goodrich?"

"Yes, Miss; but I do not think it advisable for you to go alone. Will you have a little boy to accompany you, who knows the way? Or if you prefer it Miss, I will order the carriage?"

"The boy will do," said Maud, walking to the door; and in a short time she was wending her way with the little boy at her side to Dr. Goodrich's.

At last they came to a row of handsome houses, built in the English cottage style. They were surrounded by pretty yards, graced with evergreens; the rose bushes were almost bare—Sometimes, here and there, was a withered bud, or half-blown rose and a few leaves, while its—

"Mates of the garden,
Lie silent and dead."

Spiareas, Japonicas and other flowers, reared their brown stalks and reminded Maud of the beauties of what they had been.

Most of the grass was green, but littered with the constantly falling leaves, that floated down from the rows of tall trees on each side of the street; and were wafted hither and thither by the wind, or from the Westeria and Honeysuckle vines that twined their branches 'round the porches, and half concealed a lace curtained window containing beautiful blooming plants, and reminding the passer-by of fairy fables, told to them in their childhood.

"Do you see that house with all them marble things, (meaning statutes) standing about in the yard? That's Dr. Goodrich's place He's rich, ain't it pretty?" meaning the yard.

"Dr. Goodrich is a nice man; he helped mother all last winter, and didn't charge anything when father died, and sister Nell was sick. And he has kept widow Day for a long, long time, she has a little crippled girl about my size, that makes all sorts of little things to sell"

After a pause, he said: "Are you his cousin, or anything like that?"

"No," said Maud, smiling at his childish curiosity. "I thought you was, I know he has a nephew that comes to see him sometimes, he looks just like you, and I thought you was his sister"

By this time the house was reached. Maud took from her portmanteau a crisp new quarter of a dollar, and put it in the outstretched hand of the little boy.

"I am going to give this to mother," he said, folding the note, "and I am so much obliged to you," but the uplifted blue eyes said much more.

"Here is another, if that is the way you take care of it," said Maud, placing the second note in his hand and passing on; mounting the marble steps, she saw in small gilt letters—

"Isaiah Goodrich, M. D."

over the door-bell This she pulled, and was soon ushered by a tall mulatto girl in a long saloon parlor.

"Your card, if you please, Miss?" said the girl, extending a salver to her as Maud entered the room, on which she placed a dainty pink card, with "Maud Burleigh" plainly inscribed thereon; and with a bow, Tillie left the room

Maud looked around her, then at the reflection of herself in the mirror just opposite.

How strangely her sombre garments contrasted with the rich warm glow of elegance that surrounded her

As she sat comparing these things, a light step fell on her ear, and in a few moments a tall portly gentleman with silvered hair and, white beard, stood before her.

"This is Miss Burleigh, I am happy to have you with us," said the doctor, shaking Maud's hand cordially.

"I received Mr. Monsley's letter yesterday; but he failed to state when to expect you I am sorry, for it has no doubt given you much trouble—when did you arrive?"

"I came in the 10 o'clock train this morning, and went to the Southerland House."

"Ten o'clock, and it is now past four," he said, consulting his watch.—"Where is your baggage, Miss Burleigh? I will send for it immediately."

"Thank you, it is at the Southerland House." Just then a second person made her appearance. This was an old lady, attired in a rustling black silk; she was of medium height, and had an abundance of silver hair coiled 'round the back of her head, with several short curls at the ears. She had a kind, loving face; a sad smile played upon her delicate features.

"My wife, Miss Burleigh," said the doctor.

"Make this, and look on it as your home, my dear," said the kind old lady, holding Maud's hand in hers, and looking in her face eagerly.

Maud's eyes thanked her more than all the language she could use.

"It is so kind of you," she faltered, "but I hope to obtain employment soon."

"Tut! tut! tut! Do not talk about employment now, my dear. We will see about that sometime next week," said the old doctor, rubbing his hands briskly.

Over two weeks had elapsed, since Maud came to Southerland; during the last two days of which she had passed a most rigid examination; and it was immediately determined that she should be a music teacher, when the doctor and the old professor of the seminary, at Southerland, heard her call forth the beautiful, yet mournful notes of the "Last Hope."

She was a superb performer, and had a voice, that a Mrs. Oates or a Nillsson, might have envied.

So she was employed in the seminary; and seemed out of school hours, like one of her pupils.

She partook of all their sports, rambled over the mountain sides with them in search of evergreens to decorate the churches; and dressed lots of dolls for their Christmas trees. She visited the poor and the sick, leaving behind her many cheerful words. Oftimes she left her cast off clothing and little dainties for the sick ones; having a chat with this one, and reading the word of God to another. Many times leaving behind her dewy eyes, and even tears; while a heart-felt; "God will bless you, Miss Maud," would fall from their lips.

When spring came, she went with the children in quest of flowers, and always left a small boquet with widow Day, for her little crippled girl—helped them to make doll houses by a little stream called "Tanglewood brook." which flowed a few yards out of town Maud seemed to enjoy it as much as the children; but, at times, a longing would come over her, to see her northern home by the broad Atlantic.

She longed to watch the white sails as they floated by.

"The silvery spray that glistened in the sun;" to hear the waves as they lashed the rocky shore; the shrill cry of the sea gull and the fisherman's song All these had a strange fascination for the beautiful Maud.

Sometimes she would let herself drift back as it were to the times gone by; this would bring tears to the clear brown eye, but dashing them away instantly she would seem to join in their childish sports with more zest than she had hitherto done; but still the old longing would not leave.

One bright afternoon, in "the month of roses," as she was with the children by the brook, a tall and handsome young man came upon them unobserved.

Maud was seated on the trunk of a bended willow that hung its graceful branches far out o'er the water.

The children had left their playhouses and came flocking around her, to hear one of those innumerable stories about Queen Mab and her royal train.

This she was telling while her deft fingers flew in and out, amid the bright zephyrs on her lap, keeping pace with her story; all unconscious of the tall young man who was standing close by watching her.

At last she paused; glancing up, her face suffused with blushes, when she saw him looking so intently at her

Maud instantly arose, when he stepped forward, and with a conge said:—"Pardon my intrusion, Miss; but my horse stumbled and sprained his leg so badly that I was unable to proceed farther with him I unbitched him from the carriage and was on my way to find some person to help me out of my dilemma; coming to this road, I heard voices, and came hither, hoping to find assistance Good afternoon," he said, with another bow; "I will not intrude longer."

"Oh! you have not intruded at all I am so sorry your horse is hurt; perhaps you can obtain help from the "Walnut Grove farm."

Effie, "she said to a little girl beside her," will you go with this gentleman and show him the way?"

"Yes, Miss," she said, walking shyly towards the stranger.

"I am very much indebted to you, indeed, for your kindness," and he bowed again, and was gone before she could reply.

"This way, if you please," said Effie, turning to the right as they came to a prong in the road.

"So your name is Effie, its very pretty; what is your other name?"

"Effie Dean, sir," she blushingly replied.

"Effie Dean is a novel name. My name is Paul St. Ledger. Who is the young lady with you Effie?"

"The music teacher up at the seminary, Miss Maud Burleigh. O, she is so nice—this is the place, sir," said Effie, as they came to an avenue shaded on one side by walnut trees, and dotted on the other with blooming roses, through which a long, low, hip-roofed frame house was visible. There was no pretense to style, but everything bespoke thrift, joy and comfort; from the shining milk pans strewn out on the green plot to sun in front of the dairy house, to the croquet under the walnut trees.

Paul broke off several rosebuds, and giving them to Effie, he said: "Effie, will you be kind enough to give these to Miss Burleigh? Do not tell her that I sent them, or she will not accept them Hurry back, Miss Burleigh will be waiting for you"

"Yes, sir," said Effie, watching St. Ledger closely; then taking the roses, hastened away, saying to herself, "I believe he knows Miss Maud."

Paul St Ledger walked slowly along the avenue.

"So that is Maud Burleigh?" he soliloquised; "and I had made up my mind not to like her. I might have found in her a thousand faults, if I had met her in the ball-room; but as I saw her there, she was perfect. A Hebe in this century of paper dollars and copper pennies. By Jove! I promised Uncle Isaiah, not to fall in love with her—well, I've not; but one thing that is very true, if he was a young man and had me for a rival, I wouldn't like to trust him out of my sight with her. So much for making rash promises and resolutions. Heigho! I suppose I will see her this evening or try very hard." And on he went, whistling "*John Anderson, my Joe John.*"

When Maud reached home that afternoon it was almost tea time. She had been in her room about half an hour arranging the buds Effie had given her for her hair and throat; and fixing other girlish finery, when a light tap came at the door.

"Come in," said Maud, raising and lying the heap of white muslin she had in her lap on the bed.

The door opened, and Tillie, all smiles, entered the room.

"Miss Maud, tea will soon be ready I want you to look *just* as nice as you can. Doctor Goodrich's nephew has just come. Miss Maud, let me curl your hair?"

As the hour of seven chimed from the little clock on the mantel in Maud's room, she was taking the last look at herself in the long mirror before going down to tea.

She was robed in white; a long pink sash encircled the waist, and some of the pink rosebuds confined the double frill of snowy lace at the throat; several buds were fastened in her dark brown hair. All the jewelry she wore was a ring set with a large torquois.

After surveying herself for a moment, she was about to quit the room, but turning round abruptly, she said: "O! I forgot to ask his name, what is it Tillie?"

"Mr Paul St. Ledger, a lawyer from Philadelphia,'

When Maud heard this, from some cause, a thrill ran through her; then she descended to the supper room.

Tillie immediately lighted the gas, and as she finished, Mrs. Goodrich entered.

"Good evening, my dear, you are looking very cosely; your dress is quite becoming."

"O, thank you," said Maud, toying with the exquisite pearl sticks of her white fan; just then, the doctor and Paul came into the room

Taking her by the hand, the old gentleman said: "Miss Burleigh this is my nephew, Paul St. Ledger."

Maud extended her hand to St. Ledger, he bowed his head over it—there was a low whispering that was only heard by the two, and sent the crimson blood bounding through her veins, dyeing her beautiful face with blushes.

As he unclasped her hand, a dainty lace handkerchief slipped to the floor; picking it up instantly, Paul restored it to the fair hand of the owner; for the third time their eyes met, and both knew that it was not the first time their hands had clasped; but when, and where, they could not tell.

"Why, Maudie, I believe rambling agrees with you, your cheeks are as pink as the rosebuds you wear; by the by, there is a boquet in the library for you, one of the little girls up at the Seminary brought it."

The evening soon glided away, but before it had quite passed, Paul had secured Maud's promise to take a ride the next day.

Every moment he lingered beside her, the fascination became deeper and deeper; and so the days lengthened into weeks, the weeks into months

Every day she would ramble in the beautiful woods, or beside Tanglewood brook, or go out boating or riding. In these, Paul was her only companion; the children no longer listened to her beautiful fairy stories, and they soon learned whenever Paul came to leave the two together.

Dear reader, do not think that she had forgotten the poor; far from it, she still spent a portion of each day with them secretly, not because she was ashamed to be seen among them, for there was no false pride about her.

One day, in the early part of September, they had taken a much shorter stroll than usual.

Coming to the old willow, their favorite spot, they spent most of their time there, seated on its bended trunk in pleasant converse.

It was somewhat later than usual that evening when they returned.

Maud entered, but Paul lingered in the grounds to take his evening smoke and listen to Mauds's melodious voice.

She was playing and singing Mrs. A. V. Pendleton's "Wild Ash Deer."

Paul paused in his walk up and down in front of the window, through which Maud was visible. Pushing his hat back, and giving his head a shake, then taking another puff at his segar, he said: "This won't do, Longfellow was right when he said:

'As unto the bow, the cord is,
So is man unto woman;
Though she bends him, she obeys him,
Though she leads him, yet she follows.'"

Just then the voice and music changed, and Paul caught himself repeating after Maud:

"And for bonnie Annie Laurie,
I'd lay me down and die."

"By Jove!" said Paul, as he saw Maud leave the piano and come to the window nearest him:

"I have looked all my life for an heiress that would suit me to please uncle, and here I am, almost in love with this bewitching little *music teacher.*

Uncle thinks I am too poor to marry any one else; five hundred a year income, besides my practice; that ought to support a wife if she has any economy, and not too fond of opera, balls, dinners and all of that. Well, I shall venture, if Maud will be mine; I will try and know my fate before another sun shall set.

The little hand trembled in mine, when I held it to-day," he soliloquised, "and how the blood mounted to her cheeks, as I fastened those buds in her hair, and asked her to wear them for me. I think that sir and laugh was all put on, when she jumped up and began to hum that waltz, hop, or whatever else it was, instead of answering my question."

Then he came up to the window and said: "Miss Burleigh come out and view 'The spangled heavens, a shining frame'"

Just as Maud arose, Mrs. Goodrich said: "Maud, my child, it is not fit for you to go out, the dew is very heavy."

So she sank back again in her chair, and opened a volume of poems which was lying on the window sill beside her, and began, or tried, to read.

Paul approached lightly to the window, and looking over her shoulder at the book, saw she was reading:

"'Twere better to have loved and lost,
Than not to have loved at all."

Maud glanced up, and seeing Paul looking so intently on the book, quickly turned over some leaves to prevent him from reading the poem; but, ah! what was before her now? It was one of Miss Langdon's poems:

"To love as I *love thee*; to feel the world—
The bright, the beautiful, joy-giving world,
A blank without *thee.*
I have no hope that does not dream for thee;
I have no joy that is not shared by thee;
I have no fear that does not dread for thee;
All that I once took pleasure in—my lute
Is *only* sweet when it repeats *thy* name;
My flowers, I only gather them *for thee;*
The brook drops listless down—I cannot read,
Unless it is *to thee.*

And the thought came from this poem he had been quoting to her all day. So she closed the book and pushed it from her; as she did so, Paul caught the little hand, saying in a whisper: "Good night, little one, good night," then pressing it to his lips, he was gone. Maud, arose immediately, bade them good night, and retired to her room, to think of all that had transpired that day. She no longer wondered who he was; well had she remembered the youth she met in the sunny clime of Florida, while traveling with her father. Was he not the one that saved her from the evils of the serpent? Yes, she knew it; although his name was not St. Ledger, then, but Paul Rivers "Ah!" she said, "he was traveling under his second name, for he always signs himself Paul R St. Ledger. Nearly seven years has passed since then, and I know time has changed me; then, I use to wear my hair in flowing curls."

"How he used to delight in adorning it with large blue violets, just as he did with the buds to-day."

"Ah, well! be it so, he has forgotten," and she laid her head on her arm, as it rested on the broad window sill.

"How many has he said the same to? much more, perhaps, than he said to me to-day. How many hands has he pressed? just as he did mine to-night. No one can tell. I think part of that little poem is very true, especially—

'He pressed my hand—that wasn't right,
Why will men have such wicked ways?
It wasn't for a minute, quite,
But in it, there were *days* and *days!*'

Pshaw! I am getting as sentimental as he. I guess I will retire and go to sleep."

When Paul stepped back, he still lingered and watched the retreating form of Maud, until the door closed between them—then he came opposite Maud's window, threw himself in a rustic seat, that stood in the shadow of a Norway pine, and waited for the glimmer of the lamp light from her room. While he was watching, Maud came and bowed her head on her hands in the moonlight.

Paul folded his arms across his breast—a noise attracted his attention to another part of the yard, when he looked back, she was gone.

"Goodnight, Maud," he murmured, "we have met before, but when and where, God only knows. To my knowledge, I never knew a Burleigh, but I once met a Maud Blake, that was in Florida, while I was traveling with my uncle. Ah! it is the same; since she has become a music teacher, she prefers another name.

I wonder if Maud remembers me, or would, if I was to tell her who I am?" he mused as he proceeded to his room.

It was late the next morning when Maud arose, after a restless night.

All had gathered in the breakfast room when she made her appearance.

The old doctor remarked: "My dear, what has made those rosy cheeks so white? Have you become a victim to cupid's darts, shot from the bow of any one, stopping at the Southerland?" (At that time there was a young physician, spending his summer at the Southerland; he had sought Maud's company, and had been rebuffed several times; for this reason it was their delight to plague Maud about him.) "I think we will have to call in Dr. Devereaux, what do you say to it, Maudie, eh?"

Instantly Maud's eyes sought Paul's; an uneasy light shone from them, and her face was flushed.

"No doctor is needed," she quietly replied, and took her place with the rest at the table.

As usual the meal passed off in quietness. Very little attempt was made at conversing.

Breakfast was over. Doctor Goodrich was reading. Paul went out in the yard to have his morning smoke. Maud was preparing herself to pay poor widow Day her weekly visit and give a music lesson.

As Maud was about to quit the yard, she saw some bright flowers up another path, and hastened to pick them for little crippled Maggie.

She was pulling the last, when Paul said: "Not so fast," and in the next instant, her hand was imprisoned in his

"Will you be busy this afternoon? I would like us to take one more stroll, will you go?" he said, bowing his head to catch her answer.

"I will," making a move as if she wished to go.

"I have something to tell you, remember;" then he passed on.

"One more stroll! What can he mean? I suppose his vacation is over, and he is going back to Philadelphia, perhaps, to-morrow.

Perhaps, he is angry at something I have said or done; be it so, it matters not in the least to me."

The radiant orb of day was fast sinking in the west, flooded with gold and scarlet; a golden haze hung over the mountain tops surrounding Southerland.

Paul and Maud were seated on the trunk of the old willow; Maud was marking in the sand with the handle of her sunshade.

Paul watched her as she carelessly traced her name there.

All at once he said: "Maud, I have something to tell you; no, only to repeat.

This summer is not the first time we have met. Is it possible, that you have forgotten?" he exclaimed in surprise, when he saw that no change passed over her.

Drawing from his pocket a minature on ivory—it was a sweet face with flowing hair crowned with violets; the inscription, "Maud Blake to Paul Rivers," was on the back.

Holding it before her down cast eyes, he exclaimed: "Oh, Maud! can my boyhood dreams be realized? Will you renew the promises made so long ago, when I was a lad of seventeen and you a few years younger?"

Still she hesitated.

"Are you trifling with my feelings? Nay, I do not wish to think that."

"I repeat again, will you be mine?"

"Yes," she whispered, covering her blushing face with her hands.

Tenderly he drew her to him, and taking the hands away, for the first time in seven years, imprinted a kiss on her lips.

The sun sank beneath the horizon, and left the sky dyed in purple and gold; long bands of scarlet trailed far into the west.

As the twain watched the sunlight fading from the sky, Paul said: "This reminds me of Longfellow's description of Hiawatha's death:

'And the evening sun descending,
Set the clouds on fire with redness,
Burned the broad sky, like a prairie,
Left upon the level water
One long track and trail of splendor,
Westward, westward Hiawatha
Sailed into the fiery sunset,
Sailed into the purple vapors,
Sailed into the dusk of evening.'"

Mars made his appearance, as the glow died away before the footsteps of approaching night. The silver crescent was visible, as Paul and Maud entered Southerland.

That evening Maud did not sing alone, Paul's rich bass voice mingled with her sweet soprano; they sang:

"Oh, tell me not the woods are fair,
Now spring is on her way;
Well, well I know how brightly there,
In joy the young leaves play.
How sweet on winds of morn or eve,
The violet's breath may be;
Yet ask me, woo me not to leave
My lone rock by the sea.

The wild waves thunder on the shore,
The curlew's restless cries,
Unto my watching heart are more
Than all earth's melodies.
Come back, my ocean rover, come!
There's but one place for me,
Till I can greet thy swift sail home,
My lone rock by the sea."

As they finished singing, Maud clasped her hand, and looking up in his face, she exclaimed: "Oh, how I long to see the sea!" as the old yearning to see her home came over her; then she abruptly changed the subject by saying: "Paul, did you ever think that you would marry a music teacher?"

"Yes, I have thought so for some time, ever since I sent you that boquet of rosebuds by Effie Dean, and you wore them in your hair and at your throat.

I don't think you have looked better since then, until this evening."

The next day Paul was off, but not before he had a glimpse of Maud and a few cheerful words.

Now he was gone, she felt almost desolate, and longed more and more to see her home.

"At last the golden days of autumn slipped away,
Left garners stor'd with fruits and yellow grain,
And gorgeous leaves went whirling high in air,
Now graced the trees, now brown and bare again."

A year had come and gone since Maud came to Southerland. A year of pleasure, sad, yet sweet. In it she had found one who did not seek her for money, but simply herself.

Now she would not stay and lead this deceiving life any longer, but fly to her home where she could sit and watch the white sails as they went gliding by, one after another, riding the white capped billows; see the sea-gull dash into the spray, or ride the waves, and hear their shrill cry, mingled with the roar of the breakers, as they lash the crags or break on the beach.

Her parting with Dr Goodrich and his wife was a very sad one. With many tears and entreaties to come back again—for they loved her as well as a daughter, and were pleased with Paul's choice for a wife—and be married there, she left them for her northern home.

"Home again, home again,
From a foreign shore,
And O! it fills my soul with joy,
To meet my friends once more."

Joyfully she sang this song, as she went tripping up and down the spacious rooms and long corridors of her old home near the Atlantic.

Going in the parlor, facing the sea, she crossed over to one of the windows; pausing and pushing aside the curtain, she touched a spring and, as if by magic, the window glided back in the wall.

Drawing her mantle closer around her, she stepped out on the piazza and began pacing up and down.

The earth was robed in pure white snow; the waves glistened as they rose, one after another, in the sunlight; the icicles that hung from the twigs and branches of the leafless trees, sparkled like gems.

This was like the fairy lands, that she use to tell the children about, at Southerland.

"Ye rolling wave, ye roaring sea,
What mem'ries ye recall?
Oh, send my love safe to me,
My true, my faithful Paul!

Ah! here I am composing poetry. I never knew I could do that. Nay! I do not wish him to come now, much as I want to see him. I would not have him know me as anything else but the '*music teacher*' until we"— here she paused and warbled another song.

Christmas was nigh, and that was to be her wedding day. It found Maud pale and trembling, clad in snowy garments, with the indispensable vail and wreath of orange blossoms and buds.

She did not have a host of bridesmaids, as the beaumond of the day. They were both sensible people and not followers of frivolous fashion.

Maud was all ready, and had dismissed Tillie, with a beautiful present for her faithfulness.

Going to the window, she threw up the sash. What a lovely morning! Church bells were chiming; sleighs with their occupants were dashing by, the streets were thronged with people passing to and fro.

From next door she heard the sweet voice of little Effie Dean, singing:

"Ring merry bells, ring merry bells,
Sweetly chime this Christmas morn,
Ring merry bells, ring merry bells,
Christ our Lord is born."

And this was her wedding day. The anniversary of the day that Christ came upon the earth to suffer death, that we might, in believing on him, have eternal life.

As Maud closed the window a bright rap came at the door, and in a few moments Maud was clasped in Paul's arms.

"My bride," whispered Paul, and drawing her hand in his, they descended the stairs, and passed into the parlor where the clergyman, with a few friends—among them widow Day, her little crippled daughter, and Effie Dean, who had come to see her music teacher married—Dr Goodrich and his wife. The latter was weeping softly.

"Wilt thou take this woman to be thy wedded wife?"

Paul responded in low distinct tones, while Maud could scarcely be heard, she trembled so. At last, they were pronounced man and wife.

They did not tarry long in Southerland, but were soon on their way to Maud's home—"to visit her friends," she told Paul.

He was astonished beyond measure, when she entered the hall, and said:

"Welcome to your home, my husband."

In another instant his arm was around her, and looking down in the sweet up-turned face, said: "Maud, what are you saying? This my home? Nay, do not deceive me. Have I indeed found instead of a little music teacher, 'a Lady Burleigh?'"

"No, not a 'Lady Burleigh,' but your wife, Maud St. Ledger."

The Middletown Transcript.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, EDITOR.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1876.

BEN BUTLER has triumphed and R. H. Dana has gone under. The Senate on Tuesday took a final vote on the question of confirming his nomination by the President, as Minister to England, in place of Mr. Schenck, and he was rejected by a vote of 17 for to 36 against him. Mr. Grant must try it again.

THE House of Representatives, at Washington, on Thursday passed the Senate bill fixing the salary of the President of the United States, after the fourth of March 1877, at $25,000.—This takes it over Grant's term, which could not be avoided, and as the reduction will not affect him he will probably not hesitate to sign it. Thus after having been doubled for four years for the benefit of the poorest apology of a President the country ever had, the salary has been put back to its old status.

IN these days of agricultural progress no man can afford to farm in the old humdrum way of doing "as Father did," but to keep abreast of the times he must conduct his farming operations on the principles of intelligence and education. To be able to do this successfully one of his first and most important requirements is a good, reliable agricultural journal, on the information and advice obtained from which he can depend. Believing this to be a truth, that probably none will deny, and having opportunities to examine various journals of this nature, after a thorough trial, we cordially recommend to the farmers of Delaware and Maryland the *Maryland Farmer* which we regard as a thoroughly reliable and valuable agricultural paper. The April number of this monthly is on our table and we will be pleased to have any who wish to call and examine it.

KU-KLUX OUTRAGES.—As a sample of the means used to get up the Southern Ku-Klux outrage sensation, the case of Major Merrill is a fair illustration. This fellow, who is an officer on duty in some position at the Centennial exhibition, was recently summoned besore the House Military Committee, at Washington, to answer to certain charges brought against him of misconduct in office while stationed in South Carolina. On being examined he admitted that he received, under a proclamation of that notorious scoundrel, Scott, one of the early carpet-bag Governors of South Carolina, offering a reward for the conviction of Ku-Klux offenders, the sum of $21,500 for the arrest of citizens whom *he charged* with being "Ku-Klux." He did not arrest these men in his capacity as an army officer on police duty, but acted as a spy and informer, and whenever and wherever he could obtain the slighest grounds for action (and in many instances without any grounds), he caused men to be arrested and imprisoned, for which *honorable* service he received the above reward. This is doubtless a fair sample of the manner in which the "Southern Outrage Mill" of the radical politicians was kept in operation so long. These "Sons of Belial," "fellows of the baser sort," did what they were paid to do.

ELECTIONS THIS WEEK.—Elections for State officers took place in Connecticut and Rhode Island on Monday and Wednesday of this week. In Connecticut, four candidates for Governor were voted for, viz: Ingersoll (Democrat), Robinson (Republican), Smith (Prohibitionist), and Atwater (Greenback). Governor Ingersoll was re-elected by a majority of 3,657 over all the other candidates, and beat the Republican candidate by 7,514 votes. The Democrats also elected a majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature, gaining one member in the Senate, and twenty-two in the House.

The Legislature will now stand: Senate—Democrats, 18; Republicans, 3. House—Democrats, 159; Republicans, 85; Independents, 2. This insures a continuation of ex-Governor English in the United States Senate or the election of some other Democrat. The total vote polled was 97,485.

In 1875, Governor Ingersoll was elected over two competitors. Greene (Rep) and Smith (Pro), by a majority of 6,538, out of a total vote of 100,983. This year he had three opponents, the Greenback vote being taken almost exclusively from the Democratic ranks. Had he received these votes the relative strength of the two parties would have been unchanged.

By the adoption, a year ago, of an amendment to the State Constitution Connecticut will hereafter hold her elections on the "first Monday after the first Tuesday in November."

Rhode Island went Republican, of course. Her people don't know any better. They divided their votes, however, pretty much between two of them. Lippitt (Republican nominee) received 8,212; Howard (Prohibitionist), 6,527, while only 3,472 votes were given to Mr Beach, the Democratic candidate. As a majority of the votes is required to elect, and was not given to any of the candidates, the election will go into the Legislature: and, as it is nearly all on one side, Governor Lippitt will be re-elected. He was chosen in the same way last year.

Newspaper Improvements.

THE LEDGER.—The recent enlargement and improvement of the size and shape of the Philadelphia *Ledger* makes it a very handsome paper. The quality of the paper also is much better than the old straw on which it was printed so long, which is another great improvement. Containing every item of news, from all parts of the globe, interesting to the public, yet in so condensed a form that the reader is not obliged to read a column to learn what a sentence might tell him, or spend an hour in ascertaining what might be done in a fourth of the time, the *Ledger* is invaluable to the business man.—Under the management of its present proprietor, George W. Childs, it has gained a most enviable reputation for the accuracy of its commercial and financial reports, and for reliability in all things. Though the paper has been lengthened and a column added to each page—making it in reality almost eight columns larger—the price remains the same as before the improvement, viz: $6 00 per annum.

THE EVENING CHRONICLE has also been making improvements in its appearance. It has just laid in a new stock of type and came out this week in a new bright dress looking as neat and pretty as a new legal tender.

We note this improvement in the *Chronicle* with much gratification as an evidence that Philadelphia has at last become able to support a Democratic daily. The *Chronicle* is a lively, energetic, pushing, and very readable paper, strictly Democratic and thoroughly devoted to the interests of that party, and Mr. Desly frequently, in fact almost daily, deals some telling editorial blows upon the Administration party and their "irregularities." It is the only Democratic (daily) journal in the city and ought to receive the cordial support of its party friends both in the city and surrounding country. Those of our readers who want a Philadelphia Democratic paper can obtain their wishes in the *Chronicle*.

Letter from Washington.

Washington, D. C., April 5, '76.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATIC.

There is a feeling of quiet satisfaction over the result of the Connecticut election. It was thought certain that the State would go Democratic, so there is no room for great rejoicing, as in the case of a doubtful election; still there is some satisfaction in knowing that our anticipations were correct.

THE NEW YORK REPUBLICAN NOMINEE—WHY CONKLING IS PUT FORWARD

It is evident that the power held by the combination of corrupt men, who, with Grant at their head, control the Republican party, is not shaken by the disclosures of maladministration recently made; and it becomes every day more and more certain that the Cincinati Convention will nominate any man this ring shall choose. It is admitted here that the State of New York with her thirty-five electoral votes will decide the next Presidential election; it being certain that neither party can win without the vote of that State. The endorsement of Roscoe Conkling, a member of the Grant ring from the first, by the Republicans of New York, was, therefore, particularly grateful to the Ring, and may be accepted as an evidence that the decent men of that party will have no voice in the nomination. Conkling has held absolute power over the office holders of New York State, and has controlled the patronage of the New York Custom House, for eight years; and his strength derived from "the cohesive power of public plunder," should not be underestimated. The great issue of the coming Presidential campaign will be Honest Government; and the Democratic party is placing itself squarely on that issue. While it is, as I have said, evident that the Republican nominee will represent the existing corruption, it is equally apparent that the nominee of the Democratic party *must* represent Administration reform. Platforms the people have learned to distrust, as being merely promises too often broken. The character of the candidates will weigh more with the people than any pledges. These questions are freely discussed among leading men here, and there is a healthy tone developed which bodes well for the party.

FRAUDS! FRAUDS! MORE FRAUDS!

Henry H. Finley, of St. Paul, Minn., who was employed by the Interior Department as an attorney to work up the frauds in the Land Office, has discovered evidence of the most startling character, implicating ex-Secretary Delano, ex-assistant Secretary Cowen, and two United States Senators. Upon reporting these facts, a few days ago, Finley was notified that his services were no longer required, as *the Government did not think it necessary to continue the investigation any further.*

A witness before a committee of the House, several days since, stated that Ternor W. Parke paid John Delano, son of Secretary Delano, $62.000 for the patent for the Emma mine tract, and that the patent was issued upon fraudulent papers now on file in the Department. John Delano has been subpœned, and further developements may be looked for

SECRETARY ROBESON

is also implicated in the most gigantic as well as the most petty kinds of frauds—from depositing $1,500.000 of government funds with the bankrupt house of Jay Cook & Co., to bolster up their fallen fortunes, to having articles of furuiture for his own use made in the Navy Yard shops, at Government expense.

All the investigating committees are hard at work, with every prospect of more work to come.

A POINT IN THE REPUBLICAN GAME,

in both Houses, is to provoke, by taunts and jeers, the members who were identified with the late Confederate States Government, especially those who served in the Southern army, into unguarded utterances. In the Senate, their target, for some time, has been General Gordon, of Georgia, than whom a more courteous gentleman in debate does not occupy a seat in the Senate.—Senator Gordon, as is generally known, laid down his arms with Lee, at Appomattox, and has never violated his parole. And yet, Morton and his brother radicals have hurled their envenomed shafts at him repeatedly, hoping to provoke him into an angry and unguarded reply. "The devil on two sticks," as the witty Don Piatt styles the senior Senator from Indiana, recently called Gordon "a living monument of the magnanimity of the republican party," fondly hoping that the Georgia Senator, in reply, would say something which he, Morton, and his followers, could quote from the political stump, to prove that the Southern people are still unrepentant and unreconstructed. The Georgia Senator was wise enough to treat Morton's gibe as it deserved to be treated; with dignified silence

MORE INFORMATION WANTED.

Gen. Grant has been suspiciously ill, of late; but is now better. About this time, "the old man," as he is called in Washington, is beginning to cast wistful eyes in the direction of the sea-beat shore. The prospects of his getting away early this spring are not at all flattering, as the session of Congress may be prolonged into the summer months. The House has adopted a resolution calling upon him for information as to whether the executive functions of the President have, at any time since 1869, been exercised at any other place than Washington, and if so, for what length of time, and by what authority. The reply of the President is awaited with interest by a pensive public. That the executive functions have been exercised at Long Branch, and other points outside of Washington, is a national fact. It is also conceded that *there is no authority for the exercise of said functions at any other place than the Capital.* Ulysses, however, left a loop hole for escape by dating *from*, although not *at*, Washington, all official documents actually prepared and signed at Long Branch. Postmasters, for instance, received their commissions from the White House in Washington, where they were forwarded by the President, who signed them at Long Branch. All of them, of course, have the official legend, "Done at the City of Washington, D. C., &c., &c., as witness my hand," &c. Whether this loop hole is sufficiently large to permit the escape of Ulysses from, at least, a severe reprimand, remains to be seen.

HON. B. A. WILLIS,

of New York, who introduced the "compromise" financial bill which has attracted such general attention, is one of the most energetic and efficient members of the House. Few men succeed, during their first term in Congress, in attaining so prominent a position as Mr. Willis has already achieved.—Whatever may be the final action upon his bill, which is one of the most important before Congress, there can be no question as to the ability and thought displayed in its preparation; and, should it be adopted as a means of compromise on the money question, by both parties, as Mr. Willis expects, it will confer an honorable fame upon its author.

TERRIFIC POWDER EXPLOSION.—At about five o'clock, Wednesday afternoon the people of Salt Lake City, Utah, were thrown into consternation by a succession of terrible explosions following rapidly one upon the other. The people rushed into the streets; horses broke their fastenings and ran away; windows and doors were thrown from their hinges; chimneys fell with a crash to the ground and houses swayed and trembled as if shaken by an earthquake. For a time the wildest excitement and terror prevailed. The cause of the explosion was however soon discovered when an immense volume of smoke was seen rising from Arsenal Hill, a short distance to the north of the city. Upon this hill were four magazines in which were stored some forty or fifty tons of gunpowder, all of which had exploded. Immense boulders were thrown into the air and fell upon the city and surrounding country, crashing through roofs and causing other injury. Two persons, a lady and a boy, were struck and instantly killed by these falling stones, and many others were injured. One lady died from fright. How the explosion was caused is not known, but it is believed that two boys, named Richardson and Hill, who were gunning in the vicinity of the hill, fired into the magazines. These boys were torn to pieces, but enough of their remains were found to identify them. A hand of one of them was found clutching a duck. An immense amount of glass was broken throughout the city. It is estimated the damage in that article alone will amount to $50,000.

DEATH OF BISHOP JOHNS, OF VIRGINIA.—Right Reverend John Johns, bishop of the diocese of Virginia, of the P. E. Church, died at his residence near Alexandria, on Thursday night, in his eightieth year.

Bishop Johns was a native of New Castle county, Delaware, and a brother to the late Chancellor Johns of this State. Another brother was the Rev. Dr H. V. D Johns, late of Baltimore. He graduated at Princeton College and was ordained by Bishop White of Pennsylvania in 1819. His first charge was All Saints Church, Frederick, Md. In 1828 he became rector of Christ Church, Baltimore, where he remained until 1842 when he was made assistant-bishop of Virginia, and removed to Richmond. He was for some years President of William and Mary College, and afterwards President of the Theological College near Alexandria. In 1862, on the death of Bishop Meade, he was elected bishop of Virginia. He was a zealous Low Churchman and was the author of some valuable contributions to Low Church literature. Bishop Whittle, who has since 1868 been assistant to Bishop Johns will in all probability be his successor.

DUEL IN VIRGINIA.—Thaxton T Robison and Jesse Mitchell, young men highly connected in Campbell county, Va., met on Monday at New Providence Church, near Ruskburg, in that county, to settle an old feud with pistols.—Robinson was shot in the abdomen, and Mitchell received one shot in the hand, which glancing went through his cheek and lodged in the back of his neck, and another in the breast. The latest report states that Robinson is dead and Mitchell could not survive. The difficulty is understood to have been about a woman. Robinson was a lieutenant in the United States army, and has been absent several years on duty on the Texan frontier, and Mitchell has been recently appointed United States gauger.

AMNESTY.

Debate Between Senator Bayard and Senator Boutwell.

Inasmuch as many Republican papers have endeavored to cast reflections upon Senator Bayard, because of the seemingly severe and harsh terms used by him in debate in the United States Senate, a few days ago, we publish below the full text of that gentleman's speech, preceded by the very *gentlemanly* and *amiable* remarks of Mr. Boutwell, of Mass., which led to Mr Bayard's reply, that the readers of THE TRANSCRIPT may be their own judges in the matter:

MR BOUTWELL. Mr. President it has been the rule of my life, whenever I have given offense to any one, to defend or explain what I have said or apologize for it. The Senator from Delaware was pleased to say, under some excitement I think, in response to a suggestion from me, (which meant only this: that I thought he would find it difficult to sustain the statement he had made,) that I had succeeded in injecting into his speech a bit of political tirade such as he had often before listened to. I do not stop to consider the delicacy of that language, its appropriateness to the Senate, the quality of the urbanity which it takes from the character of the Senator who pronounced that phrase, but I think the difficulty was in this: that I disturbed the harmony of the speech, and therefore disturbed him. I do not know but that this is a school in which manners are to be taught, and that the Senator from Delaware is self-constituted or otherwise authorized to teach good manners to his associates: but while he stands here peculiarly, in his own estimation, a non-partisan, having, as he has told us this morning, the judicial fairness of the bench to pass upon political questions which agitate the country, it might be well for him to illustrate his theories by an example now and then of the way in which those theories can be put in practice and commended to other people. I am neither a scholar here nor a teacher. I submit myself to argument, to reasoning, to justice; but I do not submit myself to the authority, to the dictation, to the schooling of the Senator from Delaware, or any one else. If the Senator desires to teach, let him find his pupils elsewhere, especially in teaching manners. There is an old English article upon truth and integrity, which commences, as I remember it, in this way: "Truth and integrity have all the advantages of appearance, and many more."

This great truth applies to individuals. It applies here. It is applicable to-day; it is applicable to the country; and in what I purpose to say I speak of it only in its application to the country. For seven years the spirit of hypocrisy and misrepresentation dominated over the slave-holding section of this confederacy. They continually presented themselves to the country and to the world as the friends of the Union, and it was a lie from first to last. They were the enemies of the Union; and when the Union did not answer the chief purpose which they had, and the only purpose they had, the preservation of the institution of slavery, they made war upon the Union. The Senator from Delaware was the political supporter and ally and the substantial defender of the men who made war upon the Union, who clung to the Union for seventy years under the falsehood that they were its friends. They were its enemies all the while.

* * * * * * *

The Democratic party of the North is to-day responsible for the outrages perpetrated upon the black men of the South, and they have been responsible from first to last. Their appeals to me are vain. When they do justice then there will be harmony; but until they do justice there can be no peace. "Let us have peace," said the President. Why did we not have peace? Because the political associates of the Senator from Delaware dominated over the Southern country, defied the laws, oppressed, persecuted and murdered citizens; and now they appeal for peace.

SENATOR BAYARD'S REPLY.

In a portion of the remarks submitted to the Senate this morning I made a statement in respect of the cost in money to the people of this country as a result of the enforcement acts, the constitutionality of which has been so questioned by late decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. I stated at the time that I had not the figures before me, but I believed that millions upon millions had been spent. I was interrupted by the Senator from Massachusetts with a question in regard to my authority for this statement I having previously stated that I made this remark upon an estimate and without having the figures before me. Under the pretext of the question the Senator proceeded in a very rapid, in a very angry, and, as I consider, a very improper manner to avail himself of my having yielded to him the floor as a matter of courtesy to ask me a question, to make what I called a political tirade; and I think upon examination it will be found that my description was exceedingly accurate. I am not at all disposed to withdraw the designation which I then gave to his language. Since that time he has indulged in another. He has cleared his heart of a good deal of that black bile that seemed to rest upon it toward the people of the Southern country, and toward those of us here, of me in particular, whom he considers their associates. I leave him as I left the Senator from Indiana, to be answered by the honest heart of the people of the North, who do not hate the Southern people as he does, who do not long for their humiliation, and crow and laugh over their distress as he does, who do not stand here in this council chamber of the States to insult and affront every man by declarations of impeachment of his honesty and integrity when he professes to love the Union and the Government of his country. I leave him to be answered by his own people. There has been, thank heaven, a spirit abroad; it has been exhibited, and it was exhibited not many weeks ago in the city of Boston, as described to me, in a way that drew tears both from men of the North and men of the South when they met in the presence of the common glory of their country and resolved that the past with all its animosities should be forgotten and should be forgiven. But he it seems still is to raise the cry of hate. He is still to pour out vials of indignation and wrath against every man who has differed with him in opinion. The Senator has suggested that in some way I have been a party to some act or deed unfaithful to the integrity of the Government of this country. I will simply say that every drop of blood in my body comes from men and from women who, since this Government was established, never harbored a thought or did an act unfaithful or unpatriotic. No man can assert the contrary. The Senator dare not do so. He might attempt it by an innuendo, by classifying me with those whom he terms the enemies of the country; but he knows as well as I that the man who says I ever did an act or uttered a word unfaithful to the integrity of my country's Government has lied in his throat. [Manifestations of applause in the galleries.] He bids me beware of November. In November the people of this country will submit their candidates for the popular verdict, and then the Senator may repeat his speech where he pleases. Then he may assault men as he pleases. If it shall please a merciful heaven to give this country a feeling of fraternity and union, then he and those who think and act with him will be consigned to private life and to an absence from political power. We will go before the people of this country. I expect to go with all the rest as a private citizen, and submit the doctrines of the party with which I act; to submit the measures that we propose for the government of this country to the intelligence, to the candor, to the patriotic sense of the people of this country. If the verdict shall be against us, it will still be our country, and we shall obey the men whom you have elected just as fully as if we had elected our own candidates. Minorities have no terror for me; none at all. I have not flinched from declaring on any occasion an opinion that might have seemed unpopular at the time. Is it to be held up to me as a source of reproach that I have tried to make my brethren of the South feel that this was their country, that this was their Government and that they were bound to come and support it, and find protection as they gave it allegiance? If it be a crime, then am I the greatest sinner on earth. If such feelings, such professions, and such principles shall consign me forever to a minority, then welcome the shades of private life with the unstained conscience that I shall carry there with it. I would rather have it than all your power, than all the power the people of this country can give for I have something they did not give and which they cannot deprive me of and that is my own self-respect. [Applause in the galleries.]

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair will take this occasion to say to the occupants of the galleries that it is a breach of the order of the Senate to applaud, and he now tells the Sergeant at Arms to place sufficient force in the galleries to remove every person and all persons who thus create a breach of the order of the Senate.

Mr. President, I did not catch all that the Senator from Massachusetts said: In regard to my political associations that is a matter of opinion in which opinions may lead us sadly astray—in which a man is neither the worse than the better for the opinions which he honestly holds.

I believe there is an instinct of self-preservation that will show the people of this country whom to trust and whom not to trust. I believe in that, and therefore it is that I approach that contest without fear. Something was said by the Senator about my looking to a time when the Ku-Klux shall return, and he said something about my being politically associated with such a class of people. I hardly know how to answer such suggestions. If there be any act of mine—if my name has ever been connected with any act of lawlessness or of dishonor, the Senator has my free permission to point it out or to obtain it from any where in the world he thinks he may; and then he may have justification for his charges or his innuendoes. I do not propose to make this Chamber the theatre for assertion or denunciation. I have no epithet whatever to throw back upon him or his State or his party. He must stand or fall by his own works. I leave him and his speech of to-day to be answered by the people of the great, ancient and honorable Commonwealth of Massachusetts. They must speak to him because he here assumes to have spoken for them. If he has spoken for them, I was going to say so much the worse, in my opinion, for them; but I do not believe that he has. I do not believe he has spoken the sentiments of Massachusetts in uttering words of bitterness and of hate towards the Southern people and a distrust of those who are here as their representatives.—But in this strain I have already continued too long, I had no idea there would be in this matter a personal remark or personal feeling. The Senate is no place for it. I think I can refer to my record here in debate to show that I am not wrong in saying that when I have spoken of the action of Senators it has been in regard to their official action, their opinions, and the record of their printed views.—Wherever I have thought that they tended injuriously to the public interests I have not hesitated to say so, and I propose to continue this course so long as I remain a member of this body. Certain it is that the question of urbanity, the question of attempting to educate he Senator from Massachusetts in anything like a rule of courtesy, is something that I should entirely despair of. I do not propose to attempt the task. I did not suggest it. I merely commented upon what I thought was a breach of decorum in the Senate when in asking a question he injected a political tirade into my remarks.

One evil of our times, one great wrong of our times, has seemed to me in condemning or praising men for the accident of their opinions. Their personal character, the degree of respect to which they are entitled, certainly does not depend upon the result of their mental organism or the object which may affect their opinions. I remember very well that when I first came into this Chamber I was one of a minority of about eight men. Then, as now, I was on what is believed to be the weaker side, a side which the growing generosity of this country towards the South is gradually making a stronger side, a side which I trust for the safety of the whole country will in November next be destined to be the strongest side; but whether it is or not the issue is not with us, and it is for each man to do that which he thinks is right in bringing it about. I have esteemed men most highly who differed with me entirely in opinion, I remember well, upon my first coming into this body, that I said to a gentleman exceedingly violent in his proscriptive feeling towards the Southern people, as I thought, but for whose personal character I had the highest respect, "How strange it seems to me to hear you speak and vote as often as you do in the Senate, when if your home had been but a few hundred miles south of where it was you probably would have been just as violent on the other side, just as positive a rebel, as you call it, as you were a Union man." That gentleman was the late Mr. Jacob M. Howard, and I remember perfectly his entire assent, saying he really believed in his heart it was so. Is it possible that at this stage of the world's history men are to be condemned, vilified, abused because of their honest political or other opinion? It seems to me very narrow-minded and a miserable condition of affairs if such things should be. I do not believe that such a course is at all in consonance with the temper or the wish of the American people, who like all great people, are a generous people. They do forgive, except where they believe that meanness, hypocrisy, untruth and dishonor have stained the character of a man. When that is so, they are justified in withholding from him their confidence. I am glad in speaking now of the coming month of November that there is some question of personal character to enter into the contest; that the people of this country will insist that a man shall not be the mere figurehead of party, with its name stamped upon his forehead; but they will look below the badge, and they will see whether the man who bears it is a consistent man, speaking his conscientious sentiments in victory or defeat, standing by his principles whether they are to lead him into minorities or into majorities. These are to me the tests; and, therefore, so far from having to beware of the month of November, from my heart I welcome it. The day cannot come too soon when the people of the country shall decide on which side is the right or wrong, the true love of country, the true patriotism, in this country.

General News Summary.

An incendiary fire in Fairmount, West Virginia, Sunday, destroyed twenty-two buildings. Loss, $125,000.

Representative Lamar arrived in Washington Tuesday evening, from his home in Mississippi, and is quite improved.

Randall's appropriation committee have knuckled down to an appropriation of $100,000 for gas, fuel and water in the public buildings.

La Republique Francaise says the majority of the Assembly will end the clerical agitation by confining "the priest to his proper sphere—the church."

It iss expected that there will be startling developments when, in a day or two, the investigaton of the safe burglary case is resumed in Washington.

The revolution in Sonora, Mexico, is ended, the revolutionists and federal forces having joined hands, while Pesquiera, commanding the State troops, has fled.

B. P. Rogers, teller of the Fulton Bank, Brooklyn, who a fortnight ago absconded with $25,000 of the funds of that institution, has been arrested at Knoxville, Tennessee.

The managers appointed by the House to conduct the impeachment of Belknap appeared before the Senate Tuesday, and Mr. Lord, the chairman, read the articles of impeachment.

Secretary of State Fish is advised that the revolution in Mexico has assumed such proportions that it is believed it will result in the complete overthrow of the present government.

The Grand Jury of the United States court in Chicago have indicted J. W Ward, a member of the Forty-third Congress from the Third Illinois district, for complicity in the revenue frauds.

The steamer Pennsylvania, which arrived at Philadelphia Monday evening, brought a very large cargo of exhibits for the exposition, among which are sixty-five packages of pictures and a large number of cases of statuary.

The Philadelphia Conference, Wednesday, concluded the election of delegates to the General Conference. The following were selected; Revs R M. Hatfield, W. J Paxson, J. F. Chaplain, D. D., W. B. Wood and C. F. Turner. Reserve delegates.—Revs. Jacob Todd and W H. Elliott. The conference will paobably adjourn on Thursday.

UNITED STATES SENATOR IN TROUBLE.—A special dispatch to the Florida Union says: The grand jury of the Circuit Court, in session in Tallahassee, has found an indictment against United States Senator S. B. Conover for the embezzlment of over $40,000 greenbacks and "blue" scrip. He was arrested by the sheriff, but subsequently released on giving $10,000 bail for his appearance in court.

And now it is Government Printer Clapp who turns up as the private custodian of $50,000 belonging to the govment, for which, it seems, he has forgotten to account.

The New York Assembly has virtually killed the bill allowing women owning $250 worth of real estate to vote for President and Vice President.

At a meeting of Daniel Drew's creditors held Thursday claims to the amount of $405,258,02 were proved. They were unable to agree on an assignee.

MARRIED.

ASHCRAFT—MONTGOMERY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday evening, 3d instant, by Rev. F. B. Hunter, W. Ashcraft, Jr., to M. Louisa Montgomery, all of New Castle county, Del. No cards.

CLEAVER—VANHEKLE.—On Thursday evening, April 6th, 1876, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John Patton, D. D., of Middletown, Mr Charles A. Cleaver and Miss Letitia C. Vanhekle, both of New Castle county.

[Thanks for kind remembrance. May they live long and prosper.]

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY ISAAC JONES, JR.

Wheat, new	$1.40@ 1.45
Corn, yellow	55@56 cts.
Corn, White,	54 cts.
Oats	40@42
Timothy Seed	4 00
Clover "	11.75@12.00

MIDDLETOWN PRODUCE MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. M. REYNOLDS.

Eggs	14@15 ₱ doz
Butter	25@30cts. ₱ lb.
Lard	14@15 " "
Chickens, dressed	14@15 cts. ₱ lb
Turkeys, dressed	16@18 "
Geese, "	7@8 "
Ducks. "	13@14 "

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Prime red wheat	$1 50@1.54 ₱ bus.
Corn	65@65 ₱ bus.
Oats (Pennsylvania) new	47@51 cts.
Clover seed	16@17½ ₱ lb.
Timothy	2.75

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Wheat, good to amber	1.58@$1 60
Corn, white, old	65@65
Corn, yellow	64@64
Oats, Southern	45@48 cts.
Rye	75@80

New Advertisements.

REGISTER'S ORDER.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, March 18, 1876.

Upon the application of COLIN FERGUSON, Administrator of DANIEL ORREL, late of Appoquinimink Hundred in said county, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Administrator aforesaid give notice of the granting of Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such Letters, in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the Estate to present the same or abide by an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided; and also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, a newspaper published in Middletown, and to be contiued therein two months.

Given under the hand and Seal of Office of the Register aforesaid, at New Castle, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written. {L. S.} S. C. BIGGS, *Register.*

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased must present the same, duly attested, to the Administrator on or before March 18th, 1877, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

COLIN FERGUSON,
Administor.

Address—Blackbird, Del.
April 8—2m

MAMBRINO & ABDALLAH STALLION.

SLASHER.

SLASHER, bay, 16 hands, 6 years old, sired by Ashland, son of Mambrino Chief. 1st dam Young Peach Blossom by Van Sicklen's Abdallah, son of Old Abdallah; 2d dam Peach Blossom by Mambrino, Jr., son of Old Membrino; 3d dam the Nostrand Mare, by imp. Bellfounder. Ashland's dam was Uilla by imported Margrave.

SLASHER will make the season of 1876 at my stable,

NEAR ST. GEORGES, DEL.,

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays he will travel in the vicinity.

TERMS—$12 single service; $20 for the season, or $30 to insure, and if paid on or before April 1st, 1877, $25 will be received in full compensation. Any person parting with a mare will be held for the insurance money.

For tabulated pedigrees or other particulars address THOMAS J. CRAVEN
apr 8—1m St. Georges, Del.

NOTICE.—I, WILLIAM B. HOLLIS, do hereby give notice that I shall apply in writing to the Honorable Judges of the Court of General Session of the peace and jail delivery of the State of Delaware in and for the County of New Castle, upon Monday, the 8th day of May next, being the first day of the May term A. D. 1876, for a license to keep an inn or Tavern at the Townsend House, in the village of Townsend, School District 71, New Castle County, Delaware, to sell intoxicating liquors in less quantities than one quart, to be drunk on the premises, and the following freeholders of said district recommend this application, to-wit:

J. C. Wilson,	Samuel Townsend,
Israel Gunkel,	Samuel T. Bouchell,
John D. Carter,	Samuel E. Townsend,
David Wells,	Joshua D Townsend
John Ginn,	Gideon E. Barlow,
J. C. Townsend,	John Townsend,
John Townsend, Jr.	

apr8—4t WILLIAM B. HOLLIS.

TOWNSEND HOUSE,

Opposite Rail Road Depot,

TOWNSEND, DELAWARE.

I am prepared to accommodate permanent and transient guests at reasonable rates.

The Bar is at all times stocked with the choicest Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos and Segars.

A fine Livery is also attached to the Hotel, where teams are to be had at reasonable rates.

Come and See Me.

WM. B. HOLLIS,
April 8—tf Proprietor.

Centennial Trade Sale

300 CARRIAGES

AT AUCTION,

At Herkness' Bazaar, Ninth and Sansom sts., Philadelphia, on

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1876,

At 11 o'clock, including invoices from some of the largest manufacturers in the United States.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

1776 CENTENNIAL 1876

POPULAR CORNER.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Just received, and opening weekly, Novelties in Ladies' Dress Goods at a much less price than ever sold here. French and American Cloths and Cassimeres for men's and boys' wear, very low. 200 pieces of new and choice styles of Prints—5 to 8c. The best makes of bleached and brown Muslins at prices 25 per cent lower than they were early in the season. Table Linens, Flannels, etc., kept constantly on hand, lower than the lowest. Hosiery, Gloves, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Trimmings and Edgings, generally, in GREAT VARIETY.

The Grocery Department is complete with all the fresh Groceries generally kept in a first-class country store.

Agency for Mme. Demorest's reliable Patterns of Fashion.

G. W. W. NAUDAIN,

Middletown, Del.

ASSISTED BY

H. G. RILEY, AND S. J. TOLSON.

Dec 4—1y

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber would call the attention of the public to his

LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hats, Hardware,

Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Earthen and Stone Ware.

FISH, MEATS, &c.

And everything usually kept in a

First Class Country Store,

All of which have been selected with care, and will be

SOLD AT PRICES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TIMES.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere

No Charge for Showing Goods.

Charles Tatman Jr.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Jan 1, 1876—tf

1876.

THE BEST GOODS

For the Least Money!

—AT THE—

Fountain Head for BARGAINS!

GRAND WINTER

OPENING!

ELIASON BROS.

Middletown, Del.

Having concluded that large sales and quick returns will not only pay better than having the goods lay on the shelves, but enable us to constantly show a greater variety, we have marked all our

Goods Down

to a very low figure. We have now in stock, and are prepared to show the inhabitants of this town and vicinity a magnificent line of

Dry Goods,

Fancy Goods,

Ready-made Clothing,

Hats, Caps,

Boots, Shoes,

Notions, etc., etc.

EVERY ARTICLE NEW.

Your patronage is solicited, and you will be dealt with right.

Money may be scarce with you, but remember that our prices will be in proportion to your purse; and if you have the money to spend and want our goods, do not fail to see us soon. We adhere strictly to "Popular Prices," and the popular verdict on our prices is that no goods of the same style and workmanship can be bought anywhere else for the same money.

WE HAVE WITH US
W. GEO. MABREY. Jan 8—tf

Dry Goods and Groceries.

CENTENNIAL ERA.

1876 SPRING TRADE. 1876

S. M. REYNOLDS

Wholesale and Retail Dealer,

INVITES THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TO THE

Magnificent Display

—OF—

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN

Dry Goods,

Carpetings,

Notions,

&c., &c.

Secured for our Immense Sales at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Full lines of STAPLE COTTONS and WOOLENS in assortment unsurpassed by any house on the Peninsula.

A Beautiful Stock of British, French, and American

DRESS GOODS,

carefully selected and adapted to the wants of the Trade.

Muslins at Jobbers' prices, by the Piece.

PRINT DEPARTMENT, unequalled in extent and variety. Opening daily Newest Styles from all the leading Mills, at 5½, 6½, 7 and 8 cents.

Best Brands of the popular PHILADELPHIA-Made Goods always in full Supply.

Under this head may be included Choicest Patterns of CARPETINGS fresh from the looms of the most celebrated Makers.

Headquarters for Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c.

LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNTS,
LOWEST PRICES THROUGHOUT,
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

S. M. REYNOLDS,

Cochran Square and Broad Street,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

MARCH 25, 1876.

The Middletown Transcript

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

Edward Reynolds.

TERMS—$2.00 a year, payable in advance. No paper discontinued until so ordered, except at the option of the publisher.

RATES FOR ADVERTISING:

Transient advertisements of less than one inch in space will be inserted at the rate of ten cents a line for first insertion, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.—Rates for one inch and over, as follows:

Space.	1 wk.	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch,	$ 75	$ 1 50	$ 3 00	$ 5 00	$ 8 00
2 "	1 25	2 50	4 50	6 75	12 00
3 "	1 75	3 50	6 00	9 00	16 00
4 "	2 25	4 50	8 00	12 00	20 00
¼ col.	3 50	7 00	10 00	15 00	28 00
½ "	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00	56 00
1 "	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Business Locals and Special Notices 10 cents a line for each insertion. Obituaries charged for at the rate of 5 cents per line of eight words. Marriages and deaths inserted free.

TERMS: Cash in advance, invariably.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1876.

LOCAL AND STATE AFFAIRS.

Items of Local Interest.

Colin Ferguson, Esq., has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Orrel, deceased.

Kentucky has had a shower of flesh; Canada a shower of flies, and yesterday Middletown had a shower of feathers. Next!

Mr. T. T. Enos, of Odessa, was presented with a silver cake basket, by the members of his Sunday School class, Tuesday evening.

Lewis C Springer, Esq., Superintendent of the Wilmington City Hospital, died yesterday week. Mr. Springer was an active, working Democrat and a candidate for the nomination for Coroner. He was 49 years old.

The barn, carriage house and stables of Dr. I. H. D. Knowles, editor of the Lewes *Light*, were burned with their contents, except his horse, on Friday morning week. His dwelling and printing office narrowly escaped. Loss about $350.

Divine Service.

Rev. Dr. Patton will (D. V.) preach in the chapel at Armstrong's to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The public cordially invited to attend.

The School Elections.

The elections for members of the School Boards of the two districts of this town held on Saturday last resulted in the choice of the following persons: In No. 94, Wm. Green for Clerk for three years. In No 60, John A. Reynolds, Clerk, and James R. Hoffecker, Commissioner.

The Odessa Entertainment.

The dramatic entertainment at Odessa, on Thursday evening, was a very pleasant and creditable affair. The acting was good and received as it merited hearty applause. The hall was filled with a fine audience many persons from Smyrna and Middletown being present.

Beef from Chicago.

Charles Adams served to his customers in Middletown and Odessa, last week, beef which had been brought from Chicago. He was in Philadelphia when it arrived there, and bought a quantity and brought it home. The meat was of fine quality and, despite its long journey, in excellent condition.

An Excellent Fertiliser.

The poudrette manufacted by the Wilmington Poudrette Company is fast becoming the most popular fertilizer in the State, and its superior excellence is recognized by hundreds of farmers, who cheerfully attest to its merits. It gives complete satisfaction wherever tried. while its cheapness places it within the reach of farmers in all sections of the country.

Entertainment and Supper.

The ladies and gentlemen of Millington, Md., propose to give a dramatic and musical entertainment, consisting of charades, comic plays, music, &c., on the evening of the 17th inst. They will be assisted by Prof. Hoskins and the Unicorn Cornet Band, for whose benefit the entertainment is given. A supper and refreshments will be served at the close of the entertainment.

Trustee Meeting.

A regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Forest Presbyterian church was held in the Library room of the church on Monday afternoon, according to call. Notwithstanding the rain more than a quorum of the members were present, and considerable business was transacted. An adjourned meeting will be held this (Saturday) afternoon in the same place, and it is earnestly desired that all the trustees will endeavor to be present.

The Town Office.

The building recently fitted up, on Broad street, for the use of the Town-Commissioners has been newly painted and presents a right neat appearance. A small addition has been put to it, in which are stored the Babcock Fire Extinguishers, together with the material for charging them. Esquire Walker, the town Magistrate, will occupy the front room in the building, which will also be used for the meetings of the Commissioners.

Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Executive Committee met in Wilmington on Thursday afternoon, in response to a call from the chairman, H. F. Pickels. There were present H. F. Pickels, S. M. Curtis, Solomon Cooper, H. M. Jenkins, (for Washington Hastings) D. P. Barnard and Dr. J. S. Prettyman (representing W. C. Davidson.) The object of the meeting was to fix a time and place to hold the State Convention to select delegates to Cincinnati.—Smyrna, Milford and Dover each bid for the honor but it was finally decided to hold it at Dover; and Thursday, May 18th, was agreed upon as the time.

Rev. E. T. Kenney Vindicated.

At the opening of the session of the Philadelphia Annual Conference, last week, the case of Rev. E. T. Kenney charged with immoral conduct by Mrs. Van Meter at the Brandywine Summit Campmeeting last summer, together with all the testimony taken by the committee of investigation was referred to a special committee of his peers. This committee has made a full and thorough examination of the case in all its bearings, and on Wednesday a report was presented to the Conference declaring the charge of immorality not sustained, and completely exonerating him. His character was then passed, and his relation with the Conference, suspended by the Presiding Elder of his district, was restored.

Middletown B. & L. Association.

The annual meeting was held on Thursday evening. The election was held and all the old officers were re-elected for the ensuing year. The treasurer submitted his report giving both a statement of the business done the past year, and also a general statement for the nine years of the existence of the association. This last shows the receipts from all sources to amount to $85,445.81, while the expenditures, including loans, withdrawn stock, &c., amount to $84,564.85, leaving a balance in the treasury of $880.96. The total assets—loans, insurance and cash—are $67,698.20. Number of shares, 369; whole amount paid in on each share $108; value of each share, $183.43, showing an advance in value of each of $75.43.

Sheriff's Sales.

At Kirkwood, Saturday, Sheriff Lambson made the following sales:

Lot containing about eight acres, property of John C. Clark, to Wm. D. Clark, for $100.

Farm of 139 acres, with house, barn and stabling, belonging to Wm. N. Ward, to R. F. Cann, for $1,265, subject to a mortgage of $3,000.

At Delaware City, Monday, the Sheriff sold Dr. David Stewart's farm of 218 acres, with buildings in St. George's hundred, to Thomas F. Dilworth, for $5,000, subject to a mortgage for $9,000.

On Tuesday morning the Sheriff sold the personal property of Hugh Horner, at the Washington House, Wilmington, after Collector Farmar had sold enough to satisfy unpaid city taxes.

Fire at Smyrna.

A fire broke out in the roof of the Academy building at Smyrna about 3 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, and despite the efforts of the citizens and their engines, the building was burned to the ground. A high wind was prevailing at the time which considerably hindered the work of staying the flames. But or this it is thought the fire might have been subdued in time to save the building. School was in session at the time the fire was discovered, but all the teachers and children seem to have escaped without injury. All the furniture, including the piano and organ, was saved. The building was the property of Dr. J. E. Clawson and Henry Bearne, and was insured in the Kent Mutual Fire Insurance Company for $1,400 The Academy was one of the oldest buildings in the town. It was originally used as a "Friends' Meeting House," and was built about eighty or ninety years ago, at the time the "meeting" was moved from Duck Creek village to Smyrna.

Arrested for Forgery.

John Wood, the man who tried to pass some forged cheques in this town last week was arrested shortly after his return to Chestertown and committed to the County Jail on a charge of forgery. Wood's situation is not a very enviable one. The history of his transaction is about thus: He is by trade wheelwright, and has for some time had in his employ a man by the name of William England, who has a brother named Charles England, living at Chesterville. The latter sold some grain to Messrs. Bean & Foard, at Masseys, and they mailed to him two letters containing two cheques—one for $107 and the other for $109. By some mistake, the letters were sent to Chestertown instead of Chesterville, and the postmaster gave them to Wood for Wm. England, supposing they were intended for him. These letters Wood opened, and finding the cheques drawn to the order of Charles England, he endorsed the name of the latter on them, and, with his wife, hired a team and came to Middletown, where he tried to get the money on them: with what success is well known. He probably begins to think by this time that "the way of the trangressor is hard."

Smyrna at the Centennial.

Our town is to be represented rather largely at the Centennial. We have heretofore announced that Wm. M. Bell would exhibit his drain tile, and now A. E. Worden has secured a place for his washing machine (Lady's Friend) and he will "take in washing" at Machinery Hall during the Exhibition. But the most interesting feature, perhaps, is an elaborate piece of handiwork by Mrs. John Anthony. It is a representation in needlecraft of the flags of all nations, worked in silk and worsted on a black velvet ground. In addition to the flags there is a marine representation of a ship at sea, and a beautiful Masonic emblem (square and compass) elaborately inset with floral stitching—the English ivy, Irish shamrock, &c. There are also religious emblems—cross, crown, Bible, &c., all of the most intricate needlework. The picture—it looks quite like a painting, so evenly is the stiching wrought—is 4 feet by 4 feet and 4 inches (as large as an ordinary sized door and is incased in a magnificent gilt frame "Welcome all Nations to Our Shores" is worked in silk as a motto and all the flags are properly designated by silk letter stitching in variegated colors. It was shipped to-day to the Woman's Department at the Centennial. No amount of description would convey an idea of the amount of labor and skill required to complete this extensive design.—*Times.*

Maryland Affairs.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On Monday week, a most shocking tragedy occurred near St. Michaels, Md., by which Mr. Edward Tenant, an aged citizen, was instantly killed. Mr. Tenant was riding through his woods selecting trees, which he had two colored men employed to cut down. Near the road leading from St. Michaels to Royal Oak, and immediately opposite the school house which stands at the corner of Mr. Graham's farm, a pine tree had been uprooted by the terrible storm of a few weeks ago, and had lodged in the limb of an adjoining tree. This tree Mr. Tenant directed his men to cut down. As the tree fell it bore down the limb of the tree adjoining until it broke, and rebounding with wonderful force, it struck Mr. Tenant, who was sitting on his horse about seventy-five feet distant, and felled him to the ground. The two men appalled with fright hastened to the unfortunate man and found him dead. The piece of broken limb which did the fatal work was about four feet long, and three inches in diameter. It was very heavy, and must have come with the apparent velocity and force of a cannon ball, striking him on the top of the forehead, and so smashing the skull that a portion of the brains protruded from the right eye.—*Comet.*

Easton must be a good place for donation parties. Last week Rev. Mr. Todd, of the M. E. Church, and Rev Mr. Lassell, of the M. P. Church, both received donation visits, and Rev. Mr. Barrett, a young printer of the town, who has just entered the M. E. ministry, received two such visits, besides a donation by his Sunday School class of a Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. Both the Methodist Episcopal and the Methodist Protestant congregations made him donations.

A WILMINGTON WOMAN ON HER MUSCLE.—Mrs. Goslee, of Wilmington, is at Salisbury buying fish. The other day she bargained with William Conway for some shad, which the seller afterward undertook to hold. This led to words, and words to blows, in which Mrs. Goslee well sustained her womanly prowess and the honor and dignity of the State. So says a Salisbury paper.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Mrs. Evans, an old lady, about eighty-five years of age, living with her son, John Thomas Evans, on his farm, four miles from Havre de Grace, was burned to death in her room on last Thursday evening. The old lady was alone at the time of the accident, and the particulars cannot be obtained.

A newspaper is to be started soon, it is said, at Berlin, Worcester county, by Wm. J. Bowen. One will also soon be started at Chesapeake City. Both will be Democratic.

The Delaware Centennial Building.

Through the courtesy of the publishers of the Wilmington *Commercial* we are enabled to give to our readers the above picture of the Delaware Headquarters, the erection of which was begun on the Centennial grounds last week. The dimensions of the building are 54 by 34 feet, and the height of the tower is 43 feet. A hall through the centre divides the building into reception rooms—the gentlemen's room being on the right of the entrance, and the ladies' on the left. On the second floor are the commissioners' and committee rooms. This is said to be a correct likeness of the building and was prepared by the publishers of the *Commercial* at considerable expense, for which they merit the thanks of all Delawareans who feel an interest in the position their State shall occupy at the Centennial Exhibition.

New York Life Insurance Company,

S. M. LOVERIDGE, MANAGER, Philada.

Summary of 31st Annual Statement,

—1875.—

CASH ASSETS, January 1st, 1876,	$30,645,955 64
Annual Income, nearly	8,000,000 00
Received from Interest on Investments,	1,570,658 34
Paid for Losses by Death,	1,524,814 83

(Thus it will be seen the Interest more than pays the Losses.)

SURPLUS To be returned to the Policy-holders this year, in the form of Dividends. $2,499,656 73

7029 POLICIES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR SAFE, LIBERAL, PROMPT. PURELY MUTUAL.

Profits ALL RETURNED to Policy-holders annually. All desirable forms of Insurance effected at lowest rates

G. N. CALEB, Special Agent for Delaware.

Business Locals.

THE "guarantee" Wanamaker & Brown give is not a mere nominal thing, but a signed contract protecting those who buy at Sixth and Market, Philadelphia.

Guns and Locks repaired at LINDLEY & KEMP'S.

This is to notify the public that I am closing out LADIES' FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS at cost. G. W. W. NAUDAIN.

Paints, Oil, Glass and Putty at LINDLEY & KEMP'S NEW HARDWARE STORE.

New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses, Choice Sugar Loaf Drips and Sugar House Syrups, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

20,000 lbs. Iron just Received by LINDLEY & KEMP

Rumford's Yeast Powder the best in the market, for sale by S. M. REYNOLDS'.

5,000 lbs. Nails just received, LINDLEY & KEMP.

The best Mince Meat, 2 pounds for 25 cents Cash, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Large assortment of Paint Brushes at LINDLEY & KEMP'S New Hardware Store.

Raisins, Prunes, Citron, Dried Fruits, Lemons, Oranges, new and fresh, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

The Best and Cheapest Cucumber Pumps for sale by LINDLEY & KEMP.

Sleds, Wheelbarrows, Express Wagons and Coaches, at RICE'S.

Cheap Shovel, Spades, Rakes and Forks at LINDLEY & KEMP'S.

Fine Larea Vases and Jewel Caskets at RICE'S.

One bar of Moore & Bro's "Wilmington City Soap" will go as far as two bars of lower grade, (one trial proves it.)

An elegant Two-Button Kid Glove for 75 cents cash, at S. M. REYNOLDS.

Granulated Sugar 12 cents; A 11 cts, and B 10 cts, CASH, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

BILL HEADS, Shipping Tags, &c., can be had at the TRANSCRIPT office, at very low rates.

No. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel in barrels, half barrels, quarters and kitts; New Split Labrador Herring in barrels and half barrels, just received and for sale by S. M. REYNOLDS.

A choice Bio Coffee, green, 25 cents, roasted 31 cents, CASH, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Clark's best Spool Cotton, 6 cents per Spool or 70 cents per dozen *Cash*, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Star Skirt Braids 7½ cents Cash, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Ladies and Gents newest style Windsor Ties and Scarfs in all shades and widths from 20 cents to $1.00, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Beef (smoked), at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

The best 12½ cent Hose in the market, for sale by S. M. REYNOLDS

1000 yards of the best Calicoes, selling off at 6½, 7 and 8 cents, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

A good Black Tea for 50 cents. Green 90 cents, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

ENVELOPES of all sizes, and letter heads with business cards, furnished, very cheap at the TRANSCRIPT office.

Winslow's and Mountain Corn, Asparagus, Tomatoes, Cherries, Blackberries, Pears and Peaches, at S M. REYNOLDS'.

Ladies call at S. M. REYNOLDS' and look at the new assortment of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, in all widths and prices from 10 cents and upwards.

Nervous Debility.

Vital weakness or depression: a weak exhausted feeling, no energy or courage; the result of mental over work, indescretions or excesses, or some drain upon the system, is always cured by Humphreys' Homœopathic Specific No. 28. It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy, stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price $1 per single vial, or $5 per package of five vials and $2 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address Humphreys' Homœopathic Medicine Co., 562 Broadway, N. Y. See large advertisement.

FOR RENT,

A DWELLING, CARRIAGE HOUSE AND STABLE on Lake street. Possession on the 25th of March next. Apply to J. H. SCOWDRICK,

mar 18 Middletown, Del.

SALE BILLS

Neatly Printed at this Office.

Positively the Best.

Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound is the very best compound ever prepared, advertised or sold by any person or under any name whatever—for the immediate relief and permanent cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all diseases of the consumptive type. It will thoroughly eradicate these alarming symptoms in one half the time required to do so by any other medicine. It is purely vegetable and contains not a particle of opium or other dangerous drug. Physicians all over the country endorse it as the most efficacious antidote known for all disorders of the throat and lungs. It never fails. Every bottle guaranteed to perform exactly as represented. Be sure to obtain Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound. Sold at C Anderson's Drug Store, Middletown.

Remember This.

Now is the time of the year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, Coughs, Colds, and fatal results of predisposition to Consumption and other Throat and Lung Disease. *Boschee's German Syrup* has been used in this neighborhood for the past two or three years without a single failure to cure. If you have not used this medicine go to your Druggist, Dr. Chamberlain, Middletown, Del., or H. P. Baker, Odessa, Del., and ask them of its wonderful success among their customers. Two doses will relieve the worst case. If you have no faith in any medicine, just buy a sample bottle of Boschee's German Syrup for 10 cents and try it. Regular size for 75 cents. Don't neglect a cough to save 75 cents.

THE MILD POWER CURES

HUMPHREYS'

HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

Been in general use for twenty years. Everywhere proved the most SAFE, SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving time and money averting sickness and suffering. Each single specific the well tried prescription of an eminent physician.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	FEVERS, Congestion, Inflammations,	25
2.	WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	25
3.	CRYING-COLIC, or Teething of Infants,	25
4.	DIARRHŒA, of Children or Adults,	25
5.	DYSENTERY, Griping, Billious Cholic,	25
6.	CHOLERA-MORBUS, Vomiting,	25
7.	COUGHS, Colds, Bronchitis,	25
8.	NEURALGIA, Toothache, Faceache,	25
9.	HEADACHES, Sick Headache, Vertigo,	25
10.	DYSPEPSIA, Billious Stomach,	25
11.	SUPPRESSED, or Painful Periods,	25
12.	WHITES, too Profuse Periods,	25
13.	CROUP, Cough, Difficult Breathing,	25
14.	SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	25
15.	RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains,	25
16.	FEVER AND AGUE, Chill Fever, Agues,	50
17.	PILES, blind or bleeding,	50
18.	OPHTHALMY, and Sore or Weak Eyes,	50
19.	CATARRH, acute or chronic, Influenza,	50
20.	WHOOPING-COUGH, violent coughs,	50
21.	ASTHMA, oppressed breathing,	50
22.	EAR DISCHARGES, impaired hearing,	50
23.	SCROFULA, enlarged glands, Swellings,	50
24.	GENERAL Disability, Physical Weakness,	50
25.	DROPSY and scanty Secretions,	50
26.	SEA-SICKNESS, sicknsss from riding,	50
27.	KIDNEY DISEASE, Gravel,	50
28.	NERVOUS DEBILITY, Seminal Weakness or involuntary discharges,	1 00
29.	SORE MOUTH, Canker,	50
30.	URINARY WEAKNESS, wetting the bed,	50
31.	PAINFUL PERIODS, with Spasms,	50
32.	DISEASE OF HEART, palpitations, etc.,	1 00
33.	EPILEPSY, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance,	1 00
34.	Diptheria, ulcerated sore throat,	50
35.	CHRONIC CONGESTIONS and Eruptions,	50

FAMILY CASES.

Case (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Manual of directions, $10 00

Case (Morocco) of 20 large vials and Book, 6 00

☞ These remedies are sent by the case or single box to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.

Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, N. Y.

☞ For sale by all druggists.

CLARENCE ANDERSON, Agent,

mh25-1y Middletown, Del.

Independent in everything! Neutral in Nothing!

OPPOSED TO ALL CORRUPT RINGS

IN MUNICIPAL, STATE AND NATIONAL AFFAIRS!

The Times.

A FIRST-CLASS MORNING NEWSPAPER.

Is publiished every morning, Sundays excepted, and delivered in the City of Philadelphia and surrounding Cities, Villages and Towns, for TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carriers. It contains all the News of the Day, including the

Associated Press Telegrams,

Special Telegrams

And Correspondence

from all points of interest, full and accurate Local Reports, and Fearless Editorial Discussions of all current topics. It is a first-class newspaper in every respect.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Are tastefully and attractively displayed.

☞ The circulation of "THE TIMES" is much larger than that of any other daily paper in this City or State, with the single exception of the Ledger, and is constantly increasing.

FOR SALE.

150 Cords of Oak and Maple WOOD, either in the woods or delivered in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to JOHN A. REYNOLDS,

Dec12-tf. Middletown, Del.

Business Cards.

THOMAS MASSEY, JR.

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Main Street, next door to National Hotel

Middletown, Delaware

CLOCKS, Watches, Jewelry, &c. neatly and promptly repared.

Always on hand and for sale, Clocks, Watches, Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Silver Napkin Rings, Silver Thimbles, Salt, Sugar and Tea Spoons, Butter Knives, Gold Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Key Rings, Steel Watch Chains, &c.

AGENT FOR

DeVINNY'S SPECTACLES.

Dec. 12—tf.

Green House—Plants, Flowers, &c.

Having erected a convenient and commodious Green House, and Plant Nursery at the rear of my dwelling on North Broad street, a short distance above the Academy, in Middletown, I have now and will continue to keep on hand a large and varied assortment of GREEN HOUSE & BEDDING PLANTS, which I cordially invite the ladies of Middletown and vicinity to call and examine. My stock has been selected and propagated with much care and I respectfully ask the patronage of all lovers of flowers of the community.

B. F. LIPPINCOTT,

feb 26-tf Middletown, Del.

MIDDLETOWN

Nursery and Fruit Farm.

A large and varied assortment of

General Nursery Stock

For Sale at low rates.

PEACH TREES A SPECIALTY.

E. R. COCHRAN.

Oct.17-tf Middletown, Del.

FOR SALE.

Will be sold at private sale the large

BAND WAGON

formerly used by the Verdi Brass Band, of Odessa. The Wagon is a fine one, beautifully painted and used but a few times. For further particulars, address W. H. HICKEY,

April 1-1m* Odessa, Del.

MIDDLETOWN

Iron Foundry and Machine Shop.

PLOWS and Plow Castings, Machine Castings of all kinds on hand or made to order.

Particular attention given to Repairing Machinery. Cash for old Iron.

WM. L. BUCKE & SON,

Jan 1-tf Founders and Machinists

ST. ANNE'S SCHOOL,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

The second session of 1875-76 will begin on the 18th day of February. Apply to

WILLIAM C. BUTLER, RECTOR.

Business Cards.

J. MEIER & BRO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

S. E. COR, SECOND AND ARCH STS.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have in Stock a full line of

Fine Overcoatings, Suitings, Cassimeres, and Vestings

Of the newest designs for FALL and WINTER wear, which will be made to order in the latest styles and best manner. Special attention given to Dress Suits.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

oct 10-tf

LAMPS! LAMPS!

A large assortment of

STUDENT, and other LAMPS

OF GREAT VARIETY.

LAMP CHIMNEYS, WICKS, &c.,

At Chamberlaine's Drug Store,

ON MAIN SREET,

Opposite the Central Hotel,

AT LOW FIGURES.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

Mar25—1m

M. E. DICKSON,

No. 35½ SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

DEALER IN

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

SOLID STERLING

Silver and Plated Ware

Suitable for Holiday Presents.

N. B.—Fine selection of 18 Kt. Wedding Rings on Hand.

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles to suit all ages. Dec. 10—tf

Ladies in need of a nice Silk Dress, call at S. M. REYNOLDS' and look at those Guinet Black Silks at $1.50 and $1.75 per yard, just received direct from the importers.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

A MATTER OF POPULAR INTEREST.

We condense from the *Ledger Register* the substance of a conversation about Oak Hall, in Philadelphia, "Wanamaker & Brown's" "Largest Clothing House in America." A visitor and attendant are the speakers:

Visitor. "What corner is the Building on?"

Attendant. "South-East corner of Sixth and Market. Please note the SIXTH, for some strangers seeking Oak Hall, have been misled by designing persons."

V. "It is perfectly colossal! Do you know its dimensions?"

A. "12,000 square feet—88 on Market, and 180 odd on Sixth, six stories high, has over three acres of flooring, and every space once occupied by one can twenty different business places."

V. "Do you use steam-power?"

A. "A giant young engine furnishes power for the freight and passenger elevators, and the boilers steam for heating, and the other operations of the house."

V. "What orders do you take with goods?"

A. "They are first opened and arranged in the basement, on long low counters, and taken thence on the freight elevator to the inspector's room on the fourth floor."

V. "Is inspecting the first operation?"

A. "No, sir, measuring. The goods are first measured in the piece, then inspected. The cloth passes over rollers in the face of a strong light, and two men sit, one before and one behind the goods, watching with the eye of a hawk for the least pin-hole imperfection, and marking every flaw, so that the cutter may see and avoid it when he comes to cut the garments."

V. "You must employ an army of cutters?"

A. "Come to our fifth floor and see! We keep 70 hands all the time cutting up the cloth into garments,—besides 3 machines that do a dozen men's work each at a stroke."

V. "Do you manufacture all your own goods?"

A. "We do, and most carefully. Our examiners inspect every stitch and seam, and certify to every garment as extra-well made before we put our ticket on it, and become responsible for it."

V. "Your system must save you a great deal?"

A. "In every direction, sir. It is the system and economy we practice all the way through, that enables us to put our prices down to the people as we do."

V. "After inspecting the work, what becomes of it?"

A. "Before it goes into Stock it is *ticketed*. Every single garment has its number and other points noted on it, so that its entire history can be traced without fail, upon our books."

V. "You must have 30 or 40 salesmen?"

A. "Why sir, on busy days you may see 100 in the various rooms and aisles of rooms, selling to the throngs of customers."

V. "Do you do an order business, by mail and express?"

A. "Very great. All over the country. Our perfect system and rules of self-measurement make it possible to please people 2,000 miles away just as perfectly as if they were here in person."

V. "I suppose you have at least half a dozen different departments?"

A. "My dear sir! we have more than a dozen, each charged with its own business, and each thoroughly organized, a necessary wheel within in the great wheel."

V. "Will you name a dozen or so of them?"

A. "With pleasure. The Custom Department, for those who prefer custom-made to ready-made. The Furnishing Department, with its large stock of all underwear. The Shirt Factory, with its busy machines making our own first-class shirts. The Trimming Department, itself as big as many a regular store. The Garment Stock Room. The Receiving Room. The Order Department, named before. The Special Uniforms Department. The Delivery Department, with its corps of messengers. The—"

V. "Hold, hold! sir, enough!"

A. "I'm not half through! The Advertising Department, with its bill and sign distributors, editors and publishers of a handsome pamphlet journal, circulating, free, 10,000 copies monthly (tell all your friends to send for it!). The Men's Department, with its many rooms. The Boys' Department. The Youths' Department. The Children's Department, with its special entrance for ladies. The Telegraph Department. The Chief Clerk's Department, with its book-keepers and assistants. General Manager's Department; Finnegler's Office, and other offices of the firm, all busy as bees thinking, planning, executing, buying, making, registering, receiving, sending out, selling, and in a thousand ways jotting their forces to carry on a business with the people amounting to between $2,000,000 and $4,000,000 annually."

V. "S-t-u-p-e-n-d-o-u-s!"

A. "Indeed it is! I forgot to name the Cashier's Department, which handles its $25,000 of retail sales on some single days!"

V. "$25,000! Imminese! That's what enables the house to buy cheap and sell cheap?"

A. "Exactly! You have just hit it. The people throng here, knowing that we depend on low prices and immense sales."

V. "What are the 'FOUR RULES' I hear so much about?"

A. "Our system of business dealing—1. One price, no deviation; 2. Cash for everything; 3. A guarantee protecting the purchaser; 4. The money returned if the buyer can't otherwise be suited."

V. "Nothing could be fairer."

A. "Nothing. And the people see it."

V. "Well, I thank you, sir, for your polite attention."

A. "Not at all. It's a pleasure to serve you. Call again; and be sure of the place—Wanamaker & Brown's Oak Hall, South-East corner Sixth and Market."

V. "Thank you! I shall be happy to do so. Good morning."

HORSE POWDERS! HORSE POWDERS!

EVERY KIND, EVERY VARIETY, IN LARGE QUANTITIES, AT

ANDERSON'S DRUG STORE

JOHN'S CONDITION POWDERS, SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY POWDERS, FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS, TOBIAS' DERBY CONDITION POWDERS, ROBERTS' HORSE POWDERS, HARVELL'S POWDERS.

All patent Medicines are to be found at

ANDERSON'S DRUG STORE.

LINIMENTS. ROBERTS' EMBROCATION, H. H LINIMENT, TOBIAS' LINIMENT, LOW'S LINIMENT.

COUGH REMEDIES. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP, MORRIS' SYRUP OF TAR, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

HAIR PREPARATIONS. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, HALL'S HAIR RENEWER, MONTGOMERY'S HAIR RESTORER, LYON'S KATHARION.

In addition to the above catalogue we always have in stock

HAIR DYES, COD LIVER OILS, DYE STUFFS, LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNEYS, SPONGES, &c., &c. Remember the place,

ANDERSON'S DRUG STORE. Middletown. BARR'S OLD STAND.

WILMINGTON POUDRETTE COMPANY'S

REFINED CONCENTRATED

POUDRETTE,

MANUFACTURED FROM NIGHT SOIL,

The Cheapest and Best Fertilizer for Corn and all Spring Crops in the Market.

PRICE, $22.50 PER TON OF 2,000 LBS.

IN BAGS OF 200 POUNDS EACH.

Read carefully the annexed Certificates of Farmers who have used it:

Send for Circular. Address C. H. GALLAGHER,

No. 6 WEST TENTH STREET, WILMINGTON, DEL.

J. B. CLARKSON, Agent, MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

CERTIFICATES:

The *Farmer's Friend*, a newspaper published at Mechanicsburg, Pa., in the interests of the Patrons of Husbandry, says:

"We have at different times been asked by our correspondents to name a commercial manure which contains all the elements needed by the growing crop. Such a manure is hardly needed, because even the poorest of all soils contains enough of at least one or more of the elements for a crop. The main constituents needed, and which are oftenest absent from the soil, are potash, phosphate of lime (phosphoric acid), and ammonia. If either of these be entirely absent, a crop cannot be produced, and if they are not in sufficient amounts, only a partial one will be obtained. Barn-yard manure, if properly taken care of, contains the elements of successful growth, but cannot be obtained in sufficient amount. Poudrette, if properly manipulated, contains all the elements in about the proper proportions, and should be much more widely used than at present. Its low price and convenience of application render it one of the most economical sources of some of the most important elements of plant food."

That we do not recommend this Poudrette too much ourselves, the following testimonials from some farmers, gardeners, &c., who have used the fertilizer, speak for themselves. By their permission we submit them to your perusal.

Mr. Joseph Petitdemange, of Christiana Hundred, says:

I used four tons of your Poudrette this Spring, and it gives me pleasure to state that I am much pleased with its results; it has proved a perfect success on my corn crop, and everything to which I have applied it. I consider that the increased yield of corn it has produced will pay for the corn a half dozen times, besides the benefit to the land. I cheerfully recommend it to farmers as a reliable fertilizer, and the best and cheapest in the market. I shall not plant any wheat this fall or I should use it; next Spring I shall use it on everything I plant, and shall require a large quantity. I trust that you will meet with the best success, which your fertilizer justly merits.

Mr. Wm. Rotthouse, of Brandywine Hundred, near Wilmington, Delaware, says:

August 20th, 1875.

My corn, to which I applied your Poudrette, will produce a handsome yield; the ears are large and well filled. I also used it on my onions, cabbage, and other truck, and it has produced the best results and given me satisfaction on whatever I have applied it. I cheerfully recommend it to farmers as the best and cheapest fertilizer in the market. I shall want four tons for my wheat.

Stephen Wilson, of Hockessin, says:

Pockessin, 9th mo. 12th, 1875.

Having used the fertilizer on corn this Spring, in the hill, I must say that it has given better results than any fertilizer for the money I have tried.

Thomas J. Edge, of Londongrove, Chester county, Pa., says:

6th mo. 7th, 1875.

My wheat, to which your Poudrette was applied, looks quite as well, if not better, than that immediately adjoining, which had a good coat of yard manure. From some cause the Poudrette wheat winter killed less, and the difference in its favor, as shown when the snow and ice passed off, has been maintained ever since. It is yet too soon to report its results upon Hungarian grass, but at the present time the indications are favorable to your manure. For garden vegetables, and where quick action is desirable, I find it to give the best results. I hope you may meet with the success which I believe the quality of your manure merits.

Samuel Comely, of Cooch's Bridge, member of Newark Grange, No. 5, says:

The Poudrette purchased from you and used on my wheat last fall gave great satisfaction. Where I used the Poudrette the wheat was less winter-killed, and in the spring looked quite as well, if not better, than that on which other fertilizers had been used. I consider it the best and cheapest fertilizer offered to the farmer, and for corn and other seed where quick action is required, there is nothing, in my opinion, its equal.

George Jackson, of New Castle Hundred, says:

I used one ton of your Poudrette on my corn with satisfactory results, and am sorry I did not apply it to all my field, as it would have added greatly to the yield of corn. I believe it to be a good fertilizer.

Abner Hollingsworth, of Christiana Hundred says:

In answer to your inquiry, I have to state that the Poudrette I have used on my corn has given me good satisfaction. I had a little left after planting my corn, which I used on my turnip patch as far as it went. The balance of the ground I planted without any fertilizer; the result is that where I used the Poudrette I have fine turnips, and where I did not I have nothing. I believe your fertilizer to be good, and all you claim for it.

Charles Jackson, of Christiana Hundred, says:

The Poudrette purchased from you I applied to my corn, and I am well satisfied with the result. I used Poudrette and Phillips' Phosphate on my potatoes and cabbage, the same quantities of each, and I can see no difference in the result, showing that the Poudrette is just as good as the Phosphate, and costs little more than half as much.

Mr. H. H. Jordan, of Christiana Hundred, says:

I used two tons of your Poudrette on my corn, and found it equal to the best Phosphate, and at less than half the price. I will use it on my wheat this fall. The farmer will find it to his advantage to use it freely on all crops.

Mr J. B. Moore, of Mill Creek Hundred, says:

I used two tons of your Poudrette on my corn, and am very much pleased with the result. It gave the corn an early start and vigorous growth, and I believe greatly added to the yield. I like it as well as bone, and its results are as good, if not better. I tried it also on truck, and found the best results. I will want two tons for wheat this fall.

Ex-Sheriff R. Lewis Armstrong says:

Your Poudrette has given me the best satisfaction. It is the best fertilizer I ever

Agricultural.

[Written for the TRANSCRIPT by one of the most experienced farmers, gardeners and fruit growers in the United States.]

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

As a general rule farmers should try to produce all the manure they use from their own live stock, because guano, poudrette, bone dust, superphosphate, &c., are not always to be relied on, and beside this fact, lands fertilized by them for a series of years lose their power to a great degree. It does very well to apply them one or two years to the most of crops, and then to change to barnyard manure. But the question comes up, "whose commercial fertilizers are reliable and worth the prices asked?" There is, undoubtedly a good deal of deception practiced by the manufacturers of these fertilizers, and the only safe way is to make trials of them in small quantities before purchasing largely. The analyses made of them may be made from fair samples; but the probability is, that when a pound or two are sent to a chemist for an analysis, these samples generally are of a better quality than what is sold by the ton, bag or barrel. "Superphosphate" is or ought to be, ground bones dissolved with oil of vitriol (sulphuric acid), but some other ingredients are often mixed with it to increase the bulk and weight. Bone "flour," as well as superphosphate, is an excellent fertilizer for almost every crop when it is obtained pure, the bones being ground very fine or dissolved, and are available for plant food immediately whereas the coarsely ground bones have to remain in the soil much longer to be beneficial. Five hundred pounds of bone flour, or dust, as it is often called; and 50 lbs of nitrate of potash are an excellent application, per acre, to lands sowed to wheat, to be applied to the surface, and thoroughly harrowed in before the wheat is sown. These fertilizers are also very good for other crops, or for lands to be seeded down to grass. When applied to crops in the hill, they should be mixed with about four times their bulk of fine soil, and so left a few weeks if convenient, before being used A pint of this mixture to the hill, will show good results.

ABOUT FOWLS.

Always use china eggs for nest eggs, and never put eggs under a hen till she has set one night on a china egg, and is found upon her nest the second night, then at evening put the eggs under her, eleven to a large hen, and nine to a small one Let the nest boxes be of ample size, 15 to 18 inches square; and first put a layer of dry earth at the bottom, then make the nests of fine hay or straw, and sprinkle a little flour of sulpher among it to drive away lice.—Keep your hen house well whitewashed, perches and all, and remove the manure often. Put it into a barrel and when filled or partly filled take it into your garden, and mix it with about four times its bulk of soil. Make a heap broad enough to contain the entire droppings of the season, and here compost your manure from time to time, always leaving the top of the heap flat so as to retain rains, and cover with litter of any kind, so that none of the heap will be exposed to the rays of the sun. These compost heaps should be shoveled over two or three times during the season, to mix their contents thoroughly; and the next season apply from a half pint to a pint of this mixture to hills of garden vegetable, or to field crops of corn, and you will find every pound of the compost equal in value to a shovelful of barnyard manure.

TREE SWINDLERS.

Farmers and others are cautioned against buying trees and other nursery stock from unknown men, who profess to be agents for various nursery firms, as many of them are swindlers who take orders for choice trees, &c., and deliver trash that they buy at a very low price. They are plausible liars, and all they care about is to get your money, never expecting to sell you a second bill. Then there are other scamps who sell "patent rights" on things that they own no "right" in; and some fellows are traveling about selling a recipe for making butter, to cost only four cents per pound, "equal to the best in market worth 35 cents." It is to be hoped that no sensible farmer will throw away his money on such frauds.

FENCE POSTS.

Chestnut and cedar posts will generally last twenty years; and if charred by fire, or if the parts going into the ground be covered with a heavy coat of hot tar, in which enough rosin has been mixed to harden it when cold, they will remain sound for a life time. Powdered charcoal mixed with boiled linseed oil, and applied with a brush, will also preserve posts a long time.

REMEDY FOR SCOURS.

A valuable remedy for scours in cows, calves, colts, pigs, and other live stock, is very strong coffee; and if they cannot be induced to drink it, pour it through a funnel or from a bottle, but don't pull out the animal's tongue, because the coffee will be liable to enter the windpipe.

Farm Work for April.

[From the Maryland Farmer.]

We look upon April as the beginning month of the hard labor on the farm. It is absolutely necessary for the farmer and the planter to be alert and actively employed now, so as to avoid delays and getting behind hand in his work. If the farmer is not well up with his work this month, it is likely he will work to disadvantage all the year, and have small profits after much vexation and displeasure. The determination of each one should be to get ahead, and keep ahead, of his work.

MANURE.

Haul out and spread all the manure that has been made during the winter; top dress grass lands with it, and sow plaster over it as soon as spread to fix the ammonia. We prefer using manure in this way, to applying it to crops, unless the manure is perfectly decomposed, and made fine by working it over, and in that case it might be used to advantage on the poor spots in the corn and tobacco fields, and with root crops. But we would advise, to give all home-made manure to the grass fields, and use plentifully such artificial compounds as are specially suited to the different crops grown.

OATS.

It is late, but if oats be sown this month on rich, well-prepared land, and the season be favorable, a fair crop may be expected, and they serve as a good protection against the sun burning the young clover.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS.

Sow these seeds on well comminuted, freshly stirred land. Sow plenty of seed, and roll after lightly harrowing or brushing in. If not already sown among the wheat, harrow the wheat ground, sow the clover seed and roll. In either case, sow a bushel of plaster per acre, and ten bushel of dust with two or three bushels of salt, if you can possibly do it, and you will be sure to be well repaid, if not in wheat or grass, in the fertility of the soil; but most likely you will have the outlay more than returned in each particular crop It is, we think, too late to grow any grass seed, except clover, unless it be orchard or rye grass seed. White clover is indigenous in our section, but its valuable qualities are not fully appreciated, and it takes some time to secure a voluntary product, so it is best sow seeds of each year, until the land has become full impregnated, after which it will vegetate for years.

White clover is indigenous to the soil of this region, and yet we rarely find it except on really quick and fertile soil; therein is the mystery of the habit of this most honey, milk and fat-producing of all grasses. The bees love it, the richest colored and best flavored butter—the lambs grow fat and mature early on it, while mutton is made from it equal in taste to the famed mountain mutton, with a superior, narrowy fatness.

CORN.

As soon as the corn ground can be well plowed and deeply loosened, where the substratum is clay near the surface, by subsoiling, and the land put in nice tilth by the harrow, heavy fertilized, it should be planted with the best seed to be had. If "checked," it should stand 4x4 feet, but we prefer for many reasons, the drill system on well-prepared land. In the drills eighteen inches apart, single plants, and the drills four feet apart. As soon as planted harrow the land, and repeat every six or eight days, with the Thomas' Smoothing Harrow, until it gets about six or eight inches high. The harrowing should be done alternately in different directions, so as to kill every sprig of grass as soon as it appears. After this, two or three workings with the iron shovel plows or cultivators, if in good order, at intervals of ten days, would be all the crop would require. At the time of thinning, let any grass found about the plants be eradicated with the hand, or stick used in thinning, and at the same time seeds of pumpkin could be planted, at distances of twenty feet apart. Dress the field, at the last working, with plaster. Just before it is planted, the land should be broadcasted with four or five bushels of salt; besides being a safe-guard against the worm, it is an excellent fertilizer. We like the plan of planting half the corn crop in early part of April, and the other half during the latter part of May. It would not be risking the whole crop to the merciless effects of droughts, that usually injure crops in July and August

SHEEP.

Look well to these and the young lambs. Let them have the best pasture you can spare, and if the pasture be poor, give them daily half a pint each of bran and oats or corn mixed Let them have salt; and at all hazards do not let them be worried by their inveterate enemy—dogs. Should they seem to have a cutaneous disease, or losing their wool, and often seen scratching and rubbing themselves, as "they say" Scotchmen do in the old country, give them flour of sulphur mixed with salt or bran as much as they will eat, one part sulphur to twenty parts salt, or one part sulphur to forty parts bran or ground barley.

THE COMING SPRING.

MRS. HEMANS.

I come! I come! ye have called me long
I come o'er the mountains with light and song;
You may trace my steps o'er the wakening earth
By the winds which tell of the violet's birth,
By the primrose-stars in the shadowy grass,
By the green leaves opening as I pass.

I have breathed on the South and the chestnut flowers
By thousands have burst from the forest bowers;
And the ancient graves, and the fallen fanes,
Are veiled with wreaths on Italian plains;—
But it is not for me, in my hour of bloom,
To speak of the ruin or the tomb.

I have look'd on the hills of the stormy North,
And the larch has hung all his tassels forth;
And the fisher is out on the sunny sea,
And the reindeer bounds o'er the pastures free;
And the pine has a touch of softer green,
And the moss looks bright where my foot hath been.

Travellers on railroads are often desirious of knowing the speed at which they are moving, and, as a general thing, are not aware that with the aid of a watch they may readily do so, even when mile posts are not placed along the rack. This may be done, says the *Scientific Press*, by simply counting the number of rails which are passed over in any given minute. On the best laid roads the hammering sound made by the wheels in passing from one rail to another is quite audible, and may be easily noted on which ever side of the car the observer may be sitting. All rails are either twenty-four or thirty feet long—the length may be easily ascertained by measuring with a pocket rule at any station where the train stops. Then by counting the number of rails passed in thirty or sixty seconds, the speed of travel may be calculated by any passenger. When a train moves 14.67 feet a second, it is traveling at the rate of ten miles an hour, or a mile in six minutes.—*New York Sun.*

SUCCESS.—Every man must patiently bide his time. He must wait, not in listless inleness, not in useless pastime, not in querulous dejection, but in constant, steady fulfilling and accomplishing his task, that when the occasion comes he may be equal to it. The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, without thought of fame If it comes at all, it will come because it is deserved, not because it is sought after. It is a very indiscreet and troublesome ambition which cares so much what the world says of us; to be always anxious about the effect of what we do or say; to be always shouting to hear the echo of our own voices.

Natural actions are always graceful It is affectation which mars our manners.

Phosphates.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE!
THINK OF IT! THINK OF IT!
THINK OF IT! THINK OF IT!
THINK OF IT! THINK OF IT!

BAUGH'S

Raw Bone

Super Phosphate,

Made from Raw or Unburned Animal Bones.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

We are now selling our Raw Bone Super-Phosphate on the following

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

Ammonia, - - - From 3 to 4 per cent.
Soluble and Precipitated Phosphate Acid, From 9 to 11 per cent.
Phosphate of Lime, rendered Soluable From 20 to 24 per cent.

At NET Cash, Wholesale Prices to FARMERS and PLANTERS, F. O. B in Philadelphia, at the following LOW PRICES:

100 tons and over.....$38 per ton, 2,000 lbs
75 tons to 99 tons..... 39 " " "
50 " to 74 " ..... 40 " " "
30 " to 49 " ..... 41 " " "
10 " to 29 " ..... 42 " " "
1 " to 10 " ..... 43 " " "

BAUGH'S
Ground Raw Bones,
Guaranteed Pure.

At the following CASH Prices,

100 tons and over.....$34 00
50 " to 99 tons..... 35 00
30 " to 49 tons..... 36 00
10 " to 29 tons..... 37 00
1 " to 9 tons..... 38 00

This Bone is Ground Pure; is not steamed or baked, and the solid *has not been selected from it for Carbonizing Purposes.*

Farmers are requested to give their orders to the dealer early, and if they cannot get BAUGH'S STANDARD FERTILIZERS from dealers, they will be supplied by us direct.

BONE MEAL,

WARRANTED PURE

F. O. B. in Philadelphia, at the following LOW CASH PRICES:

100 tons and over.....$38 per ton, 2,000 lbs
75 " to 99 tons..... 39 " "
50 " to 74 tons..... 40 " "
30 " to 49 tons..... 41 " "
30 " to 29 tons..... 42 " "
1 " to 10 tons..... 43 " "

PHILADELPHIA
GROUND BONES,

In Bags, on Board Cars at Works,

At the following CASH Prices:

100 tons and over.....$30 per ton
50 " to 99 tons..... 31 "
30 " to 49 tons..... 32 "
10 " to 29 tons..... 33 "
1 " to 9 tons..... 34 "

If packed in barrels, [no tare off.] we will make a deduction of $2 per ton from above prices.

Persons desiring to take advantage of the above low prices, should send in their orders at once.

No. 1
FINE BONE DUST,

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

Ammonia, - - - from 2 to 4 per ct
Phosphoric Acid, from 14 to 17 per ct
Bone Phosphate of Lime, from 33 to 37 per ct

This article is ground very fine, and is noted for its quick action, and can be bought at the following reduced prices, free on board vessels at our Philadelphia Works:

100 tons and over.....$30 per ton, 2,000 lbs
50 " to 99 tons..... 31 " "
30 " to 49 tons..... 32 " "
10 " to 29 tons..... 33 " "
1 " to 9 tons..... 34 " "

N. B.—One Dollar per Ton additional on above prices if shipped from Baltimore.

BAUGH & SONS,
BAUGH & SONS,
BAUGH & SONS,

20 South DELAWARE Ave., Philadelphia.
20 South DELAWARE Ave., Philadelphia.
20 South DELAWARE Ave., Philadelphia.
103 SOUTH Street, Baltimore.
103 SOUTH Street, Baltimore.
103 SOUTH Street, Baltimore.

Feb. 5—3m

SOLUBLE
SOLUBLE
SOLUBLE

PACIFIC GUANO.
PACIFIC GUANO.
PACIFIC GUANO.

QUICK AND PERMANENT.
QUICK AND PERMANENT.
QUICK AND PERMANENT.

USE IT THIS SPRING.
USE IT THIS SPRING.
USE IT THIS SPRING.

$45 PER TON 2000 lbs.
$45 PER TON 2000 lbs.
$45 PER TON 2000 lbs.

STANDARD GUARANTEED
STANDARD GUARANTEED
STANDARD GUARANTEED

ASK DEALERS FOR IT.
ASK DEALERS FOR IT.
ASK DEALERS FOR IT.

SHARPLESS & CARPENTER
SHARPLESS & CARPENTER
SHARPLESS & CARPENTER

WHOLESALE AGENTS.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

39 *S. Water St and* 40 *S. Wharves,*
39 *S. Water St. and* 40 *S. Wharves,*
39 *S. Water St. and* 40 *S. Wharves*

PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.

Mar 4—3m

REGISTERED TRADE-MARK.

$38.00 per ton.

SOLUABLE MARINE GUANO,

Reduced to $48.00 per ton.

Circulars and analysis mailed free on application.

For sale by Dealers generally and by the Importers and Manufacturers,

JOSIAH J. ALLEN'S SONS,
No 4 South Delaware Ave., Philadelphia.

J. B. CLARKSON, AGENT,
Middletown, Del.

J.E.TYGERT & CO
MANUFACTURERS OF
STAR BONE
PHOSPHATE
AND
Pure Ground Bone,
Also dealers in Fertilising Materials of all kind.

OFFICES: 42 South Delaware Avenue, Phila., Pa.
Smyrna, Delaware.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Reciprocity Shirt!

ALL MADE,

WITH EXCEPTION OF THE BUTTON HOLES

Made of Wamsutta Muslin and 2100 Heavy Linen!

We feel confident that we are giving intrinsically

THE CHEAPEST,
BEST MADE and
BEST FITTING SHIRT
THAT HAS EVER BEEN OFFERED FOR $1.25.

The RECIPROCITY SHIRT is superior to most of shirts, first-class, (so-called) for the following reasons:

Our Collar Bands are Linen, and are Three Ply.
Our Cuffs are Linen, and are Three Ply.
Our Bossoms are Lined with Heavy Linen, and are Three Ply.
Our Back Facings are both upper and under; made wide, giving Strength and finish.

To the people that have been accustomed to buy materials for shirts, and have them made up at home, we particularly call to their notice our RECIPROCITY SHIRT. All made but the button holes, and only $1.25 each, at

J. P. DOUGHTEN'S,
No. 410 Market Street.

COME TO

S.R. Stephens & Co's

LARGE AND

COMMODIOUS STORE,

And examine our tremendous stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of

DRESS GOODS.

1st. Dress Goods of every style, shade and variety, ranging in prices from 6½c. to $1.50.

CLOTHING.

2d. Of Ready-made Clothing—made in the latest styles—of every dimension, both for boys and men, and at Ocean-bottom prices—from $7.00 to $25.00 per suit.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

3d. Of Boots and Shoes. We can compete with any store in this line of Goods. We sell the very best, suitable for all kinds of work, and at figures from 50 cents to $5.

CARPETS.

4th. Of Carpets—In this line we excel any other store in this town or neighboring towns. Our stock is very large of all kinds—Brussels, Ingrain, Hemp, Cottage, Rag and Stair. Our prices are far below all others—from 25 cents to $1.50. If you want a bargain, come and see.

LADIES' COATINGS.

5th Of Ladies' Coatings—Blue, Black and Gold Mixed Water-Proof Beaver Cloths &c., from $1.00 to $1.75.

GUNS AND PISTOLS

6th. Of Fire Arms—In this direction we lead the trade. Guns from $5.50 to $20: pistols from $1 to $11. Powder, Baltimore shot of all numbers; Caps, Cartridges, Gun Tubes, Ram Rods, and in fact a full assortment of everything in this line.

COVERLIDS, &c.

7th. Of Coverlids and Comfortables and Blankets—from $1.75 to $5.

LAP ROBES.

8th. Of Lap Robes—Beautiful as well as durable, and very low prices asked for them.—Also, Horse Blankets.

GLOVES.

9th. Of Driving and Working Gloves—We have a full stock and at such prices that everybody can purchase and save their hands from exposure to cold.

Respectfully,
S. R. STEPHENS & CO.

M. L. HARDCASTLE is with us.

Middletown, Del., Jan. 1, 1876.

OLD BANK No. 2,

Middletown Hall Building,

At the Store formerly Occupied by Hanson & Bro.,

ONE DOOR EAST OF POST OFFICE.

The ice cream season being over we have refitted the place and are now ready to serve our customers, both ladies and gentlemen with

OYSTERS

IN EVERY STYLE.

Families will be supplied at all times. Oysters furnished for parties upon short notice; in fact, our Oyster Department is complete.

We shall, as usual, keep on hand all kinds of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS

DRIED FRUITS OF ALL KINDS,

Such as Raisins, Currants, Citron, Prunes, Lemon and Orange Peel.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF

CONFECTIONERY

OF EVERY VARIETY.

Parties supplied with CAKE of every description. The

TOY DEPARTMENT

will be under the direction of Mrs. Rice, who will keep everything in that line that is usually kept in a toy and fancy store. That branch of the business belonging entirely to her she solicits your support and patronage.

Don't purchase your Christmas goods until you have first called and seen our pretty things. Our Christmas stock will be open for inspection on or about the 10th of December.

E. B. RICE & CO., Agents.

N. B.—Cash paid for Poultry all the time.

TELL YOUR FRIENDS

THEY CAN BUY

BOOTS, SHOES,

Hats and Caps,

AT FACTORY PRICES,

—AT—

R. M. & W. T. JOHNSON'S

Boot and Shoe Stores

—IN—

Middletown and Smyrna.

We must close this stock to make room for goods exclusively of our own manufacture. This class of goods will never be offered so low again.

Come and be Convinced.

FOUTZ'
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS
For Sale in Middletown
—AT—
Clarence Anderson's Drug Store.
Nov27—tf

Grain, Lumber, Feed, &c.

ISAAC JONES, Jr.,

GRAIN DEALER,

Middletown, Delaware.

AGENT FOR

Wm. Lea & Sons,

BRANDYWINE MILLS.

Highest Market Price

PAID FOR GRAIN

On Chesapeake and Delaware Waters

OR ON DELAWARE R. R.

And its Connections.

Jan 1, 1876—tf.

J. B. FOARD. WM. A. COMEGYS.

FOARD & COMEGYS,

Grain Commission Merchants,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Lime, Fertilizers,

COAL,

FLOUR, MEAL, FEED, &c.,

ALSO,

Agricultural Implements.

Sole agents for

HAMILTON'S CELEBRATED GRAIN AND PHOSPHATE DRILL.

Also, Sole Agents for the

SOLUBLE PACIFIC Guano,

Whann's Raw-Bone Super-Phosphate and

SUN GUANO,

RUSSELL COE'S PHOSPHATE,

J. M. Rhodes' Genuine Phosphate,

Which we can sell on terms to suit the tightness of the times.

All kinds of COAL constantly on hand, and for sale at the very lowest cash rates.

STANTON MILLS

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR.

sept 12—ly.

ISAAC JONES, Jr.,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.,

GRAIN

Commission Merchant

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

COAL, LIME, FLOUR,

FEED, SEEDS,

FERTILIZERS,

Agricultural Implements, &c.

Best Lehigh and Schuylkill anthracite and Cumberland bituminous Coals on hand at all times.

Jan 1, 1876—tf.

J. B. CLARKSON,

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Middletown, Del.

AGENT FOR

S. P. TRUSS,

NEW CASTLE,

And Wholesale and Retail dealer in

Lime, Fertilizers,

COAL, FLOUR, FEED,

Agricultural Immplements,

SEEDS, ETC., ETC.

SOLE AGENT FOR

PELICAN GUANO,

Yearsley's Raw Bone Phosphate,

AND

Wilmington City Poudrette.

Highest market price paid for grain on Delaware and Chesapeake waters, and on the Delaware R. R. and connections.

April 10—1y.

Political Cards.

FOR SHERIFF
OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY,
BENJAMIN MORRIS,
Subject to the decision of the Democratic Party.
feb 26—tn*

FOR SHERIFF,
ROBERT C. JUSTIS,
Of Mill Creek Hundred.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic Party of New Castle County.
Feb. 12—tn

FOR SHERIFF,
JOHN PYLE,
Of Christiana Hundred.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic Party of New Castle County.
Feb. 12—tn

1876. *FOR SHERIFF,* 1876.
JOHN W. WHITEMAN,
Of White Clay Creek Hundred.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic Party.
Feb. 12—tn*

FOR SHERIFF,
HENRY M. BARLOW.
Of Brandywine Hundred.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic Party of New Castle County.
Jan 28—tn

FOR SHERIFF,
GEORGE C. WARD,
Of Wilmington Hundred.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic Party.
Jan 29—tn

FOR CORONER,
EDWARD H. FOSTER,
Of Wilmington Hundred.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic Party of New Castle County.
Feb 19—tn.

FOR CORONER,
LEWIS C. SPRINGER,
Of Wilmington Hundred.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic Party.
Jan 29—tn

FOR CORONER,
DAVID C. ROSE,
of Appoquinimink Hundred.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic Party of New Castle County.
Feb. 5—tn

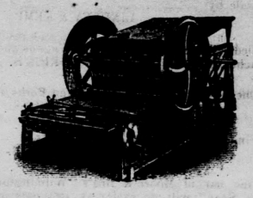
FOR CORONER.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of CORONER, subject to the decision of the Democratic Party of New Castle County.

HENRY S. TRUITT.
WILMINGTON, Del. fe5-tn

Job Printing.

PRINTING!



Transcript Office,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.,

BOOK, CARD AND GENERAL

JOB PRINTING.

Having just added another supply of new and handsome types to our stock, we are now better than ever before prepared to execute promptly, neatly and at moderate prices

Job Printing of Every Description

—SUCH AS—

CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
CHEQUES,
NOTES,
DRAFTS,
LABELS,
DODGERS, AND

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

GENERALLY.

—WE ALSO PRINT—

PAMPHLETS,
PROGRAMMES,
STOCK CERTIFICATES,
CATALOGUES,
REPORTS, Etc., Etc.

And cordially invite all persons who may have need of any of these things, or any style or kind of printing, to favor us with a call and learn our prices. We give especial attention to the printing of

POSTERS,

SALE BILLS,

Etc., which for attractiveness and beauty we think cannot be surpassed, if equalled, anywhere else. Having every facility for the prosecution of the

PRINTING BUSINESS,

in all its varied details we respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public.

OUR PRESSES

are the latest improved kind while our stock of display TYPES, CUTS, &c, cannot be surpassed by any office on the peninsula. Employing skilled workmen and giving our own personal and constant attention to our business, we feel satisfied of our ability to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with orders, and invite an examination of the style and quality of our work.

Orders by mail, or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

E. REYNOLDS.

Time Tables.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

Delaware Division Time Table.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, OCT. 25th, 1875, (Sundays excepted,) Trains will leave as follows:

SOUTHWARD. Passenger.	Mixed.				NORTHWARD. Passenger.	Mixed
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	P. M.
7 00	2 45		Baltimore		12 35	8 15 10 00
8 00	5 15		Philadelphia		10 20	5 35 8 20
9 30	6 40	5 00	Wilmington		8 52	4 05 6 45
9 40	6 48		Del. Junction		8 44	3 57
9 52	7 00	5 25	New Castle		8 32	3 45 6 21
9 54	7 05		State Road		8 22	3 37
10 03	7 13		Bear		8 19	3 34
10 06	7 16		Rodney		8 11	3 25
10 14	7 25	5 56	Kirkwood		8 06	3 22 5 20
10 24	7 35	6 10	Mt. Pleasant		7 57	3 11 5 34
10 43	7 55	6 30	Middletown		7 46	3 01 5 20
10 53	8 05	6 42	Townsend		7 37	2 44 4 59
10 58	8 11	6 50	Blackbird		7 31	2 34 4 47
11 07	8 19	7 12	Green Spring		7 12	2 26 4 35
11 14	8 25	7 23	Clayton		7 07	2 21 4 26
11 28	8 41		Smyrna		6 48	2 00
11 19	8 31	7 30	Bramford		6 59	2 11 4 11
11 26	8 38	7 41	Moorton		6 52	2 04 3 59
11 39	8 50	7 56	Dover		6 42	1 52 3 41
11 46	8 58	8 06	Wyoming		6 32	1 42 3 25
11 54	9 06		Rockside		6 25	1 33 3 09
11 59	9 11		Canterbury		6 18	1 27 2 59
12 05	9 17	8 35	Felton		6 13	1 12 2 51
12 21	9 33	8 57	Harrington		6 00	1 08 2 29
12 29		9 08	Farmington			12 54 2 06
12 43		9 22	Greenwood			12 43 1 51
12 53		9 36	Bridgeville			12 33 1 36
1 13		11 01	Seaford			12 16 12 56
1 28		10 25	Laurel			12 57 12 35
1 40		10 45	Delmar			11 44 12 15

The mixed train will be run subject to delays incident to freight business, and will stop only at stations where time is given.

New Castle Trains—Leave New Castle for Wilmington and Philadelphia at 11 40 and 6 30 p m. Leave Wilmington, 6 20 a m, and 1 25 p m for New Castle.

Smyrna Branch Trains—Additional to those above leave Smyrna for Clayton 10 30 a m 4 00 and 8 00 p m. Leave Clayton for Smyrna 7 25 a m 2 25 and 4 30 p m, to make connection with trains (North and South) from Clayton.

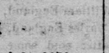
CONNECTIONS:

At Townsend, with Queen Anne's and Kent Rail Road. At Clayton, with Maryland and Delaware Rail Road. At Harrington, with Junction and Breakwater Rail Road. At Seaford, with Dorchester and Delaware Rail Road. At Delmar, with Eastern Shore Rail Road, and Wicomico and Pocomoke Rail Road.

Jun 5—tf H. F. KENNEY, Sup't.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.



On and after Monday, March 20, 1876,

Steamer

MAJOR REYBOLD,

Capt. W. Eugene Reybold,

Will leave Salem, N. J., every day (Sundays excepted) at 7 a. m. Touching each way at

DELAWARE CITY,
NEW CASTLE,
PENNSGROVE, and
CHESTER.

Returning leave Arch Street Wharf at 2 p. m.

Stages for St. Georges, McDonough, and Odessa, Del., Sharpstown, Woodstown, and Allowaystown, N. J., connect with Steamers.

FREIGHT AT LOW RATES.

All lost goods must be reported to the Captain within three days.

For Sassafras River.

THE STEAMER

TRUMPETER,

Will, on and after MARCH 3d,

leave Georgetown, Md., at 8 a. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, stopping at all intermediate stations on the river, reaching Buck's Neck at 11 a. m., and arriving at Baltimore at 1 30 p. m. Returning leaving Baltimore at 10 30 a. m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, arriving at Georgetown at 4 p. m.

The "Trumpeter" has recently been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and is now in first-class condition, furnishing excellent accommodations for passengers; and we sincerely trust that the friendly relations hitherto existing between her and the public may continue to exist, for which end we will ever be found striving to the utmost of our ability.

mar1 1y WM. CUNDIFF, Master.

Miscellaneous.

HARRISONS'

TOWN AND COUNTRY

RED MIXED PAINTS,

IN GALLONS, HALF GALLONS, AND QUARTS.

Require No Thinning For Use.

Made only from Pure White Lead or Oxide of Zinc tinted with the purest and finest pigments and thinned with perfectly pure Linseed Oil, prepared to dry quickly with a beautiful gloss. Get sample card of

J. B. FENIMORE & CO.,

Opposite the R. R. Depot, Middletown, Del., Dealers in Lumber, Hardware, and GENERAL BUILDING MATERIAL,

Agents for Middletown and vicinity.

Jul 17—ly

SOMETHING NEW.

Carriage Harness $10.00 per Set.

A. H. RUSSELL,

Having located in Middletown, for the purpose of carrying on the Saddle and Harness Making business, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of Carriage, Wagon, Cart and Plow Harness; Saddles, Bridles, Halters, Collars, Back Bands, &c.

Also, a good assortment of Horse Covers, Lap Robes, Whips, Bits, Horse Boots, Trunks, Trace and Halter Chains, &c., &c., all of which will be sold as low as can be bought in the city. Call at the store room on Main street, opposite the Pennington machine shops examine and be convinced.

A. H. RUSSELL.

N. B.—Repairing done promptly and at moderate prices. jan 22—3m

TOWNSEND HOUSE,

Opposite Rail Road Depot,

TOWNSEND, DELAWARE.

I am prepared to accommodate permanent and transient guests at reasonable rates.

The Bar is at all times stocked with the choicest Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos and Segars.

A fine Livery is also attached to the Hotel, where teams are to be had at reasonable rates.

Come and See Me.

J. C. TOWNSEND,
June 26—tf Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

A very desirable DWELLING HOUSE, with garden and stable attached, eligibly situated on Main street, Middletown, Del., containing 11 rooms, bath room and kitchen; also, a lot fronting on Main street 60 ft and 40 ft. on Cass street, with a depth of 150 ft., having a frame storehouse erected thereon; also, a lot of 2 ACRES on Lake street. Apply to

THOS. MASSEY,
Nov 27—6m* Middletown, Del

Register's Orders.

REGISTER'S ORDER.

Register's Office,
New Castle County, Jan. 17th, 1876.

Upon the application of Richard Townsend, Administrator, C. T. A., of Samuel Bartley (colored), late of Appoquinimink Hundred in said County, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Administrator aforesaid, give notice of the granting of Letters of Administration, C. T. A., upon the Estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such Letters, in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the Estate to present the same, or abide an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided; and also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, a newspaper published in Middletown, and to be continued therein two months.

Given under the hand and Seal of Office of the Register aforesaid, at New Castle, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written.

{L. S.}

S. C. BIGGS, Register.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased must present the same duly attested to the Administrator, C. T. A, on or before Jan. 17th, 1877, or abide an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

RICHARD TOWNSEND,
Administrator, C. T. A.
Address—*Townsend, Del.* fe5—2m

REGISTER'S ORDER.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
New Castle County, March 3rd, 1875

Upon the application of JAMES B CLARKSON, Administrator of FRANK W LYNCH, late of St. Georges Hundred, in said County, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Administrator aforesaid give notice of the granting of Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such Letters, in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the Estate to present the same or abide an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided; and also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, a newspaper published in Middletown, and to be continued therein two months.

Given under the hand and Seal of Office of the Register aforesaid, at New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written.

{L. S.}

S. C BIGGS, Register.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased must present the same, duly attested, to the Administrator on or before March 3rd, 1877, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

J. B. CLARKSON, Administrator.
Address—Middletown, Del.
Mar 11—2m

Professional.

JOHN A. REYNOLDS,

Notary Public,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Persons from a distance, to avoid disappointment, should make appointments previous to the day they come.

DR. THOS. H. GILPIN,

DENTIST,

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE,
Feb 14—ly.

Superior Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder kept constantly on hand.

REYNOLDS & CO.,

No. 832 Market Street,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Conveyancers, Surveyors, Real Estate Agents, Collectors of Accounts, Bills, &c.

Houses and Lands rented, and rents collected; Loans negotiated; Titles examined; Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, and other Legal papers carefully drawn, and supervised by counsel permanently retained. Correspondence solicited.

Reference furnished.

REYNOLDS & CO.,
No. 832 Market Street,
Wilmington, Del.
Jan 11—1y

THE THOROUGH-BRED [illegible]

LEGATEE,

By Lexington, Dam Levity by Imported Trustee.

The services of this very superior thoroughbred race horse are offered to the public in the vicinity of Odessa, Del., and Warwick, Maryland.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* says: "There is not a better bred horse in America."

Persons having use for LEGATEE will please notify GEO. W. LOCKWOOD,
feb 25—tf Warwick, Md.

NOTICE.

Farmers and others desiring to improve their stock of horses for draft and farm purposes, will have an opportunity afforded them this season through the Premium

"Normandy Stallion,"

owned and imported by Gen. A. T. A. Torbert.

The Horse will be in the vicinity of MIDDLETOWN and SMYRNA, weekly, commencing about April 1st, 1876.

For further information, address the subscriber. TERMS—$30 to insure.

GEORGE P. FENN,
April 1—tf Milford, Del.

THE HAMBLETONIAN STALLION,

LIBERTY

Will make the present SEASON at Middletown and vicinity at the greatly reduced rates of $30.00 for insurance, ($5 00 certain money) Other rates at a like proportionate reduction. For further particulars, address

HAMBLETONIAN STOCK CO.,
Mar25—tf Middletown, Del.

ESTABLISHED 1832.

ODESSA WAGON WORKS.

Constantly on hand a large stock of well-seasoned materials, from which those desiring Wagons can be accommodated at short notice.

Also, a large stock of

PLOWS,

HECKENDORN, MOORE, CONCAVE, WILEY, ETC.